LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE
(INDIA)

ANNUAL REPORT 1988

Annual Report 1988

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

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'For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me drink. I was a stranger and you welcomed me, naked and you clothed me. I was ill and you comforted me, in prison and you came to visit me. Then the just will ask him: 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you or see you thirsty and give you drink? When did we welcome you away from home or clothe you in your nakedness? When did we visit you when you were ill or in prison? The king will answer them: 'I assure you, as often as you did it for one of my least brothers, you did it for me.'

Matthew 25: 35—40.

TO OUR FRIENDS..... To us in India, the year 1988 represented the 15th year of service to those in need. It was a year of hectic activities. Like any "teenager" LWS India had also its moments of self-doubt, and questioning— are we doing all that we can in the service of the people ?

We in India were privileged in 1988 to participate in the LWF/World Service Commission Meeting, hosted by UELCI in Madras and held in India for the first time. It was an opportunity for us to share our thoughts and views with the Commission Members and other delegates to the meeting and learn from the process.

The year also witnessed the strengthening of the traditional ties and links between UELCI and LWS India. There has been greater interaction between UELCI and LWS India with regard to personnel, emergency relief operations and other areas of mutual concern.

Activities related to development of women received high priority during 1988. The Women's Desk attempted to understand the complex problems faced by women and to evolve suitable strategies for addressing some of these problems. A series of workshops were organised during the year to enable women workers and women from the assisted communities to come together to identify areas of mutual concern.

Efforts have been made to create as much training opportunities as possible for LWS India personnel and representatives of the assisted communities to upgrade their skills, reinforce their values related to self-reliance and empowerment of people.

A major thrust has been to understand critically the process of self-reliance and withdrawal. Efforts have, therefore, been made to define and list parameters and strategies in this context. It is envisaged that every project in the future will have an inbuilt and integrated withdrawal strategy in its long-term planning process.

LWS India health activities have prioritised the setting up of community managed health care systems. In this context, training of Traditional Birth Attendents (TBA) and community health volunteers received a new emphasis. Suitable training programmes have been organised for these and other traditional practitioners of rural medicine to upgrade their skills and to integrate them into organised community health care activities.

Collaboration between LWS India and Government Agencies has grown over the years. Quite often, the Government Agencies have channelised their resources through LWS. Direct inputs by Government Agencies have also increased as a result of our efforts to strengthen people's capacity to assimilate and adopt new technologies and inputs.

During the year one internal evaluation relating to LWS India Murshidabad Projects' ongoing activities as well as the closed housing programme was initiated. The internal evaluation, participatory in nature, involves the user groups in all aspects of the evaluation.

Birbhum Project, which has adopted a different development approach, has made considerable progress. The project emphasises on education, training, mobilisation of local resources and collective action to address the problems faced by the communities.

The staff of Lutheran World Service India join me in expressing our gratitude to the Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar for the co-operation we have enjoyed during 1988. We express our gratitude to the UELCI, our Head Office in Geneva and our donors in different parts of the world. We also express our thanks for the co-operation we have had with so many people in the villages of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and in the slums of Calcutta, in their efforts for a better future.

March, 1989.

ERLING NIELSEN

PREM (Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring) Unit

PREM Cell and Programme Section together constitute the PREM Unit of LWS (India). PREM Cell consists of a group of specialists in various disciplines from outside LWS (India) with expertise in development related disciplines. It is a consultative and advisory body to the management and helps build up capabilities in areas of planning, monitoring and evaluation among staff as well as among the user groups.

The Programme Section oversees planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, assists in streamlining information flow systems, collects and collates data and acts as a conduit for dissemination of information and reports on events.

The Programme Secretary of LWS (India) is also the Member Secretary of the PREM Cell and acts as a link between the PREM Cell and LWS India.

During the year the PREM Cell assisted LWS India in the following spheres.

Formulation of Withdrawal Strategy

Members of the PREM Cell visited Burdwan Project thrice during '88 and conducted week long participatory exercises with the project staff to set parameters for self-reliance and to help draw up a withdrawal strategy to facilitate the smooth phase out of LWS project activities from Burdwan. An important outcome of the exercises during the year was the systematic and planned transfer of certain responsibilities to the people for sustaining and continuing the development process set in motion.

In the meantime efforts have also been initiated to integrate withdrawal strategies into all ongoing projects.

Monitoring of the new Birbhum Project

Visits to Birbhum Project were also combined with the Burdwan Project visits. As the PREM Cell had played a vital role in designing the methodology and strategy for this new project, their visits helped to ensure the project's progress within the conceptual frame-work.

Evaluation of LWS Projects

Murshidabad Housing Programme —The Project was assisted to undertake an evaluation of the closed housing programme in collaboration with members of the housing colonies. Sample analysis revealed that LWS efforts in the housing programme were by and large successful.

Murshidabad ongoing programme —Efforts were initiated to design methodology for a participatory evaluation of the ongoing activities in Murshidabad. The main thrust of this evaluation is :

(i) to train staff and people in participatory evaluation methodology,
(ii) to help modify and strengthen the programme, and
(iii) to build a concurrent system of evaluation.

External consultants with expertise in participatory evaluation methodology have been involved to help LWS to carry out the exercises.

Subject to successful completion of the exercise in Murshidabad, efforts will be made to integrate the methodology of participatory concurrent evaluation in all the other projects.

—*Non-Formal Education (NFE)*
Similar efforts were also initiated for an evaluation of the NFE component of LWS Programmes in Burdwan, Kultali, and WHAT.

Field visits to other project areas were also undertaken by members of the PREM Cell. During the year, the PREM Cell undertook an evaluation of its own activities and efforts, on the basis of feedback through questionnaires received from the project staff. Analysis of the feedback helped the PREM Cell strengthen its own role further.

During 1988, the Programme Section continued its efforts to further strengthen the Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring components through periodic visits to the fields and through workshops. A Review Cell set up in '88 within the Programme Section ensures regular field visits and interaction with project staff to help streamline the documentation and information flow system. Efforts to involve people in data collection, analysis and use of the data for planning have also been initiated. The computer installed earlier, facilitated creation of a comprehensive data base which in turn is envisaged to further enhance the planning, research, evaluation and monitoring process. The Women's Desk continued its efforts to coordinate and accelerate women's development through inputs in the form of studies and workshops.

Baseline and Online monitoring formats field-tested earlier were introduced and have considerably strengthened project planning and monitoring, both by the field units as well as at the central level. The new Planning Monitoring System (PMS) introduced by Geneva office was also tested, the results of which have been encouraging.

Programme Section also conducted training and workshops in documentation and information flow system, while members of the unit also attended training programmes to enhance their own knowledge and skills.

During 1988, the PREM Cell consisted of :

Dr. B. R. Patil, Chairman
Sociologist
New Delhi.

Dr. P. Roy, Member
Sociologist
Council For Social Development
New Delhi.

Mr. S. K. Chakraborty, Member
Indian Administrative Service(Retd)
Calcutta.

Dr. A. K. Bhattacharyya, Member
Agronomist
Calcutta.

Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Member
Executive Secretary,
United Evangelical Lutheran
Churches in India,
Madras.

Mr. J. B. Singh, Member
New Delhi.

Mr. Neville Pradhan,
Programme Secretary of
LWS India and Member
Secretary, PREM Cell.

PROJECT WHAT

Project WHAT completed its first phase of operations in mid 88 and discontinued activities in the Purulia sector at the request of the Government of West Bengal. In its second phase, the Project has concentrated activities in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, covering 31 villages in Jamda block and 29 villages in the Bijatala block. Plans have also been made to extend the project activities to other villages in these two blocks and to villages in Bisoi block of the same district.

Though the average annual rainfall in the project's operational area is fairly high (1360-1650 mm), the advantage is lost due to the undulating terrain. Large scale deforestation has resulted in extensive soil erosion which has in turn reduced the water retention capacity of the soil and degraded large tracts of once fertile land.

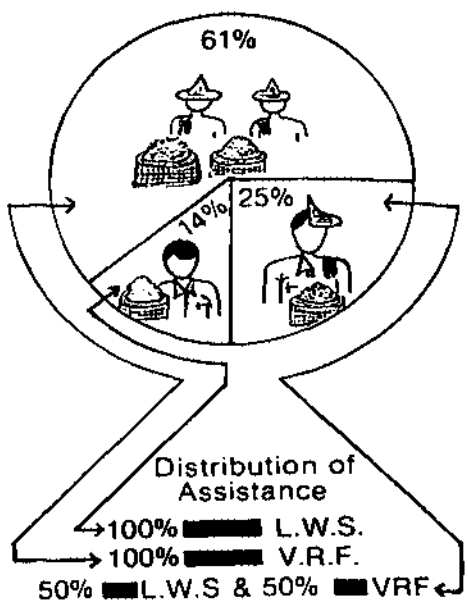
The rapid depletion of forests, land fragmentation, usury, outdated agricultural practices, a gradual decline of village crafts and skills, compounded by the absence of health, education and proper communication facilities have rendered the region's economy extremely fragile. At the same time, scope for accelerating growth and overall development is severely limited for want of viable technologies and skills.

Against this background, the Project has endeavoured to introduce and implement the concepts of watershed management, improved agricultural practices for better productivity, afforestation, health, education, etc. Promoting individual and collective self reliance among the people through a consultative and participatory approach has been a major guiding principle.

The Project's efforts to organise people for their own development has resulted in considerable growth in the number of community organisations and increase in organised group activities, both economic and cultural. Community representative bodies at village levels have been strengthened by the formation of functional and common interest groups formed around viable socio-economic activities. Some of these functional groups have succeeded in creating their own capital base through voluntary contribution. Numerous youth groups have also emerged over the years and have assumed a leading role in the communities' development efforts.

Creation of village revolving funds has made the concept of community level planning more meaningful. People's keen desire to create and recycle village funds gives a fair indication of their increasing understanding of the complexities of the development process. At present all the villages have their own community funds. This has increased the communities', particularly the vulnerable groups', access to working capital. During the year, community funds were used to assist numerous families to undertake economic ventures. Recycling for agricultural purposes continued to gain further momentum during '88. Several community schemes were also undertaken with village revolving funds. The amount recovered from beneficiaries during the year represented nearly 63 percent of the amount recycled during the year. Recycling of these funds have not only hastened the process of development but have also minimised the people's dependence on money lenders and similar exploitative forces.

Fertilizer Assistance

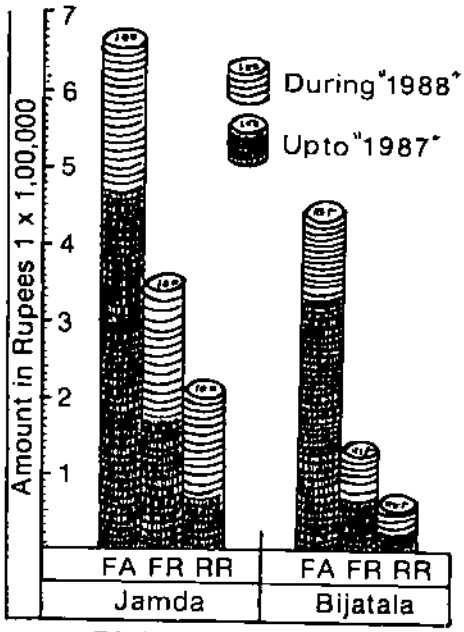


Cost distribution

Total Farmers assisted : 1020

Functionaries of village organisations have been assisted to develop their managerial capabilities in order to ensure efficient management of village funds and other resources. Training programmes were conducted during the year to impart basic book-keeping skills to the managers of village funds. By the end of the year, 46 village organisations had assumed complete responsibilities for administration and management of village revolving funds.

Village Funds :



- FA-Fund Accumulated
- FR-Fund Recycled.
- RR-Refund on Recycled

In an agrarian economy where drought is a common occurrence, water is the heart of the economy. Optimum utilisation of the resources necessary to sustain the agrarian economy namely, land and water, have to be viewed in the light of "man-soil-water-plant" relationship, if the creation of a self sustaining system based on economic and physiographic rationale as well as social justice is a desired goal. Application of the concept and principles of watershed management being a fundamental concern of project WHAT, measures for conserving, reserving, and recycling the run-off rain water assumed special significance. In an area where not so long ago the well-being of most small and marginal farmers depended entirely on the vagaries of monsoon, water for supplementary and supportive (life saving) irrigation during an erratic monsoon and cultivation of a second crop during winter has become a reality, touching and transforming the lives of the marginalised. Construction of irrigation infrastructure such as tanks, bundhs, check weirs and diversion channels have brought an additional 1947 acres under protective and supportive irrigation. People's response to these measures have been most encouraging. Farmers have formed working groups and assumed responsibilities for maintenance of these irrigation sources through the use of common funds. Most importantly, many are attempting to adopt and adapt the technology in their own fashion.

for lifting water. A wind mill and a solar pump have been installed to facilitate lifting of water. The Project has also promoted the use of low cost water lifting devices such as low lift hand pumps. In addition, various locally available devices have been introduced with mechanical improvements devised by the project. During the year the Project, with active participation and contribution from the people, provided portable diesel pump sets to groups of farmers belonging to ten villages to bring larger areas under irrigation.

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

Type	Units Completed	Acres	Farmers	Units In Progress
Wells/Shallow Ponds	28	102	91	1
Reservoirs/Tanks	10	436	293	2
Check/Diversion Weirs	8	377	161	—
Channels	6	1035	456	2
Pump Sets	10	—	70	—

During the year, various land development measures like bunding, gully control, social forestry and others were undertaken with a view to prevent further soil erosion and land degradation as well as to correct, to the extent possible, the ecological imbalances created. Two farmers groups, who received training in social forestry nursery management, collected and reared forest saplings through their own initiative. The saplings were subsequently planted on large tracts of barren land belonging to small and marginal farmers. Such social forestry schemes have also opened up avenues of subsidiary employment and income.

To facilitate optimum use of the irrigation sources, the Project in collaboration with the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) experimented on the use of alternative sources of energy

Along with the increase in irrigation facilities and area coverage, a marked and welcome change has occurred in the cropping pattern as well as intensity. This shift in cultivation from water intensive and traditional crops like paddy to more appropriate crops suited to the environment augurs well for development of agriculture in a drought prone region. Education, training, and successful demons-

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Type	Acres	Farmers Benefitted
Seeds	23	86
Crop Protection	23	78
Soil Treatment	107	88

trations are among the major contributory factors for adoption and adaption of new agricultural practices and technology. Changes in cropping pattern, including dry-land farming and double cropping,

DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

Easily accessible sources of safe drinking water are not available to almost half of the country's population. Driven by necessity, people of remote drought prone areas consume murky and contaminated water from sources like rivers and tanks, thus making water borne diseases account for more than eighty percent of India's health problems.

Against this back-drop, the LWS India Water Resources Team has attempted to provide safe drinking water through drilling of rigbored tubewells in the remote and drought prone districts of Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi in Orissa. During '88, the drilling unit successfully drilled 183 tubewells in Orissa. The Public Health Engineering Dept. (PHED) of Orissa collaborated by contributing approximately 50 percent of the total costs. The majority of the wells were bored in the Kalahandi district, which is one of the worst drought affected areas in the entire country.

NEW BOREWELLS DRILLED AND TUBEWELLS INSTALLED

Area	New Borewells	Tubewells Installed
Mayurbhanj	59	57
Kalahandi	124	136

Geophysical and geo-hydrological studies undertaken by the Ground Water Investigation Team (GIT) enabled the drilling crews in different areas to locate precise sites, thus reducing the possibilities of dry bores to a minimum. The GIT has made plans to prepare ground water maps for study. The maps and data collected will be shared with the Central Government Ground Water Study Group. On specific request, GIT has also assisted PHED (Orissa) to select sites for their water supply projects.

Without exception, the people participated in the drilling programme by contributing free labour for the building of approach roads for the rigs, providing water for flushing the bore wells and making available temporary accommodation for the drilling crew.

Strong community initiative and identification is essential for the successful long-term maintenance of pumps. In order to achieve this, the team involved the community at all levels of the operation. The community as a whole participates in site selection and is also involved in the construction of aprons and platforms around the pumps to prevent contamination of water through seepage. Village youth are encouraged to participate in the installation of handpumps, to familiarise them with the mechanical aspects of the pump and its functions. As a result of these efforts, the new pump, very often the only source of safe drinking water in the village, becomes the focus of community life and attention.

Informal surveys have revealed that many of the water supply projects fail because the maintenance needs are not met. Therefore, the Project has arranged programmes for training the village youth as hand pump caretakers. During '88, such training programmes were organised exclusively for women of the communities as they are the maximum users of hand pumps in the villages. The first training was conducted in Kalahandi in collaboration with PHED and UNICEF, where fifty women from as many villages participated. Apart from imparting mechanical skills, the women also received inputs with regard to control of water-borne diseases and disposal and management of waste water for kitchen gardening. After training, the women were provided with the basic tools and a simple readymade reporting system for communicating with relevant Government agencies and departments. While such training equips the villagers to attend to minor repairs, major maintenance will be undertaken by Government departments. Therefore a streamlined communication system is essential for the long-term maintenance of the pumps.

Another facet of drinking water resources development activities, is the Tubewell Rejuvenation Programme, initiated in '86 with the active collaboration of UNICEF and PHED (West Bengal). The drilling unit implemented the programme in Purulia with materials and equipments provided by UNICEF and the PHED. The programme was phase out from Purulia district during the year, on successful fulfilment of set targets. In the years of operation a total of 351 defunct tubewells were rejuvenated in Purulia of which 92 were done during the year.

TUBEWELL REJUVENATION

Area	Tubewells Rejuvenated
Purulia	92
Bankura	75

After reviewing the success of the project in Purulia, the Government of West Bengal requested LWS to undertake a similar programme in the neighbouring dis-

trict of Bankura. The programme became operational in June '88, after completion of an initial survey. The Project has successfully rejuvenated seventy-five tubewells during '88. The State Government and UNICEF continued to assist the Project with necessary materials and equipments.

In addition, LWS has initiated a unique drinking water programme at the request of 'The Technology Mission for Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management' through CAPART (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology) and NAWDA (National Association of Water Resources Development Agencies) in the Ranibandh block of Bankura district in West Bengal. The Government of India has been providing the funds for the programme through these agencies.

In consonance with the Technology Mission objectives, the programme in Ranibandh aims to provide safe drinking water to the communities in the identified problem villages which do not have easy access to it. Appropriate low cost technologies are adopted and utilised to ensure quantitative and qualitative supply of safe drinking water to the population on a long-term basis. Further, drives are undertaken to educate and generate awareness on the need, importance and role of safe drinking water and it's relation to health. The accent has also been on the development of a community system of repair and maintenance of the water sources and to help the people to evaluate and monitor these systems.

AWARENESS CAMPS

Subject	Nos.
Health and Safe Drinking Water	23

TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS LWS/CAPART PROJECT

Subject	People
Handpump Caretakers	24
Health Educators	32
Health And Safe-Drinking Water	88
	Staff
Health And Safe-Drinking Water	6

LWS PROJECT

Subject	People
Women Handpump Caretakers	50
	Staff
Ground Water Survey	1
Borewell Handpump Technology	4
Water Well Drilling Techniques	13

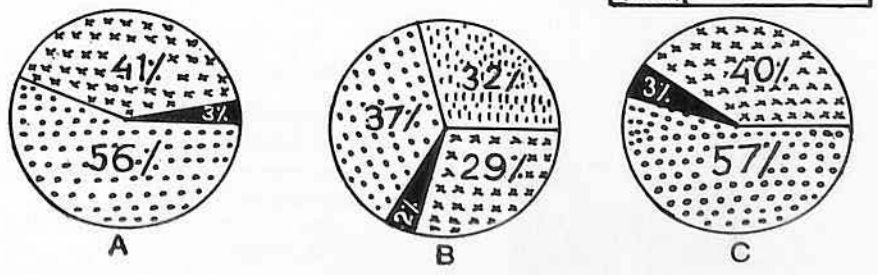
A survey in the Ranibandh block has revealed that there is an acute shortage of water in most of the villages. More than 40% of the villages are severely hit by a shortage of water, particularly during the dry season. It was also found that due to improper repair and maintenance of the water sources, 32% of the tubelwells and 35% of the open wells in the area are not functioning. Water in 75% of the sources was found to be contaminated and 80% of these sources have no proper drainage system.

To redress the situation, the project took up rejuvenation and renovation of the traditional sources of drinking water such as open and dug wells. Revitalisation of tubewells were also undertaken. Further, to avoid contamination and related problems, platforms, drainage channels and soak-pits were constructed around these wells. At the same time, simple disinfection techniques like pot cholorination and low cost filters were introduced.

DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

Item		Nos.
Drinking Waterwell/Tubewell		
	: Rejuvenation	72
	: Revitalisation	18
	: Renovation	59
	: Disinfection	385
	: Platforms	78
Low Cost filters		118

The project has emphasised on the proper maintenance and repair of the water sources. As these sources are locally used, it is imperative to involve the local people in the repair and maintenance of these sources. Accordingly, awareness drives among the respective communities were



A: New Bore Wells B: Tubewell Rejuvenation C.: Tubewell installed

undertaken on 'Safe Drinking Water and its relation to Community and Personal Health'. In addition, hand pump mechanics were selected from the respective communities and were trained in minor repairs, removal, fitting and maintenance of hand pumps. Communication and media tools are extensively used in the training and awareness building programmes.

Staff training for upgradation of skills and capabilities has been a continuous process. During the year training on subjects like 'Borewell Hand Pump Technology' and 'Water Well Drilling in Soft Rock Formations' were conducted in collaboration with agencies like UNICEF, PHED, AFPRO, TISCO and others. Close collaboration and co-operation with the various Government agencies also remain a hallmark of the drinking water resources programme.

judicious use of inputs and resources and use of improved tools and implements are indicative of the transformation of what was once subsistence farming to that of an economically viable enterprise.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION

Type	Acres/ Units*	Farmers Benifitted
New Crops/ Techniques	216	473
Compost Pits	8*	8

Among the improved implements and tools which have been successfully introduced are mould board ploughs, rake weeders, puddlers, two-way ploughs, trench hoes and other similar equipment. People's acceptance of and demand for these equipments are increasing.

In the sphere of education the project has made special efforts to improve functional skills, literacy and numeracy among the assisted population. Education and training processes have been specially geared to link information, knowledge and skills with the day to day life of the people for efficient and effective utilisation of all available resources. The NFE Centres, operational in most of the villages, offer people an opportunity to come together to improve their knowledge, skills and ability to participate in the decision making process for development. At the NFE centres, project resource personnel regularly interact with the learner groups.

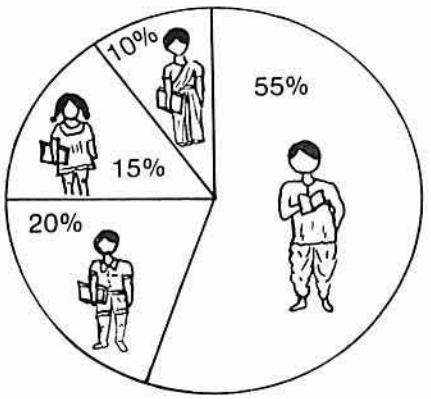
Training programmes which represent yet another facet of the non-formal education process, are regularly organised on various subjects such as agriculture, irrigation, income generation schemes,

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Nos.
Community Centres	5
Education and Training Centre	1

health and sanitation and womens' welfare and organisations. Media tools are used extensively during such trainings. More than 40 per cent of the trainings on economic measures were organised for women. While many staff participated in training programmes together with the people, several specialised training programmes were conducted exclusively for the staff.

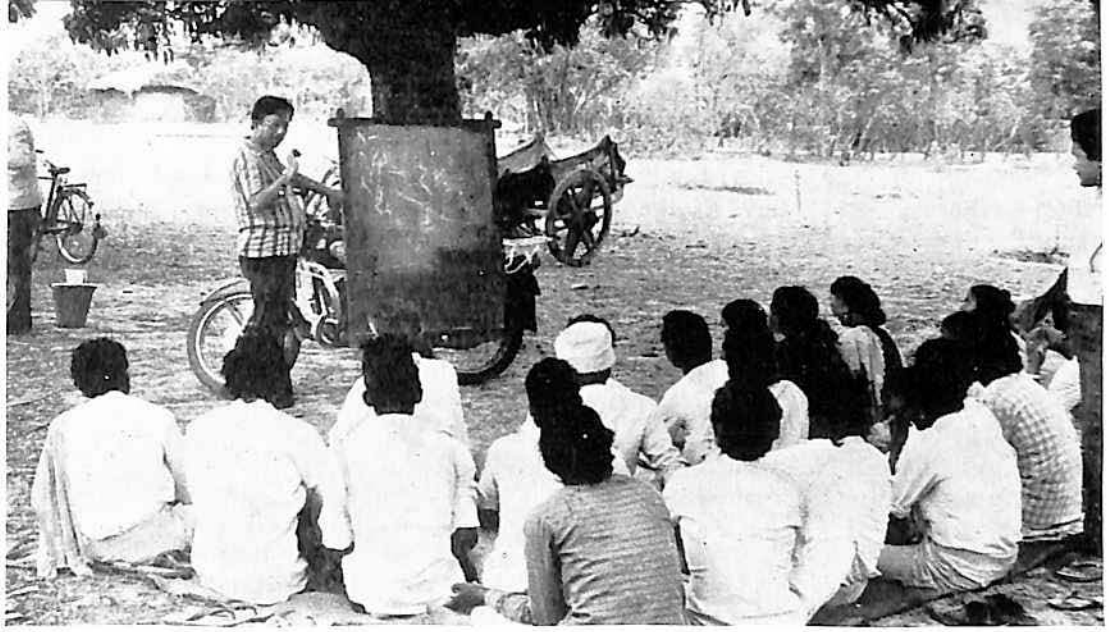
Non-Formal Education (NFE)



Sex and Age-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 716

SOCIAL FORESTRY AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Acres/ Villages*	Saplings	People Benefitted
Gully Control/ Field Bunding	72	—	59
Social Forestry	107	140614	88
Horticulture	17*	704	135
Strip Plantation	10*	4386	—

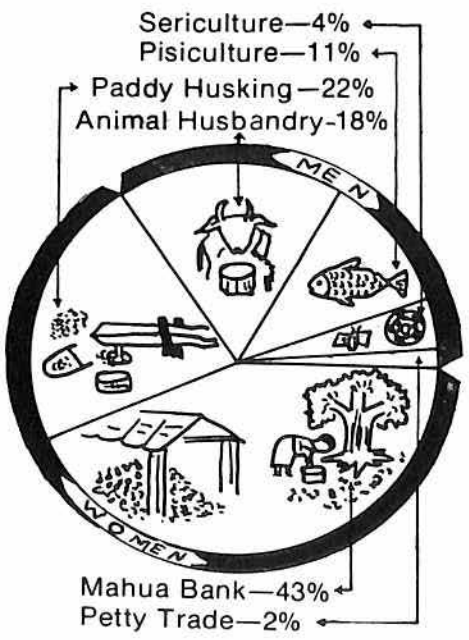


Training in use of media and communication tools were specially organised for village youth groups. During the year these youth groups, using socially relevant themes, organised puppet shows and performed dramas in the villages highlighting the effectiveness of the media tools in disseminating development information and ideas.

Identifying and developing viable income generation schemes for accelerating the process of economic growth represents a key component of the project activity as the project area is predominantly mono-cropped and the people have to fall back on subsidiary means of incomes during the non-agricultural season. General underdevelopment of the area, lack of communication and marketing facilities as well as absence of viable skills have limited the success of these efforts. Yet various income generation schemes like animal husbandry, weaving, and leaf-plate making were organised, utilising locally available resources.

In addition to training programmes for introducing new skills for income generation, training programmes were also organised for artisans to improve their knowledge and skills for increasing production. Potters and weavers of the area were exposed to the advantages of using advanced potters' wheels and looms for increasing their respective outputs.

Income Generation Schemes



Activity and sex-wise distribution.
Total population assisted : 184

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS

Subject	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	46	2	198	22
Irrigation	13	—	49	—
Mushroom Cultivation	5	1	73	122
Animal Husbandry	3	—	10	—
Sericulture	1	—	1	—
Tailoring	1	1	3	12
Weaving	3	—	20	—
Incense Stick Making	1	—	33	38
Soap Making	4	—	2	57
NFE Teachers	23	—	78	—
Audio-Visual Media	18	4	20	2
Community Health	2	—	14	—
Child Health Care	3	5	—	—
Traditional Birth Attendants	—	—	—	9
Women and Development	10	23	—	301
Community Development	17	5	121	20
Local Resource Agencies	3	—	20	—
Village Fund Accounting	37	5	326	5
Village Survey Techniques	9	—	103	—
Documentation and Information Flow System	5	4	—	—

An interesting feature of the income generation schemes and training programmes is that women have shown great enthusiasm to participate in these activities to boost family incomes. The project has succeeded in eliciting the participation of women in other spheres of activities also. Despite initial hurdles, women's participation in the overall development efforts have increased.

WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

Activities	No. of Groups	No. of Members
Paddy Husking	8	101
Mahua Bank	3	25
Kusum Bank	1	36
Non-Formal Education	6	108
Animal Husbandry	2	35
Tailoring	1	12
Mushroom Cultivation	4	327
Traditional Food Products	2	18
Total	27	662

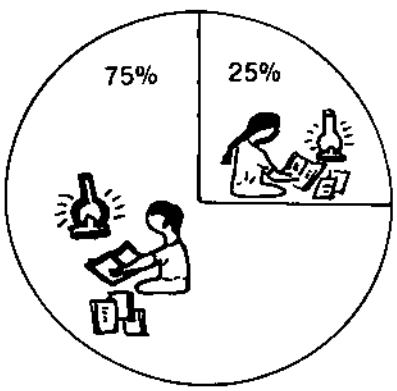
These special efforts to draw women into the mainstream of development has resulted in the formation of many women's organisations. Several of these organisations are running NFE centres with assistance from the Project and with funds raised through voluntary efforts. While more than 40 percent of the trainings for income generation were imparted to women, nearly 60 percent of the economic schemes undertaken by the Project have been oriented towards women and women's groups. Women's groups have also been organised around grain banks, 'mahua-banks', tamarind seed banks and similar activities of social and economic importance.

Under community health services, the accent has been on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care, though curative services were also extended. Health education through family visits, group discussions and meetings were conducted to improve health awareness among the people. Giving due importance to pre-natal, natal and post-natal care of women, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) were trained and provided with basic medical kits and equipment. To spread further the message of better health, community leaders and volunteers were given orientation and training. In addition, eight sanitary latrines were constructed and ten low cost water filters installed for the purposes of demonstration.

The Project undertook a survey for identification and preliminary screening of disabled persons to make necessary arrangements for their medical treatment and rehabilitation. At an eye camp, conducted in collaboration with a local voluntary organisation and the Health Department of the Government of Orissa, cataract operations were performed for the benefit of people with visual disabilities.

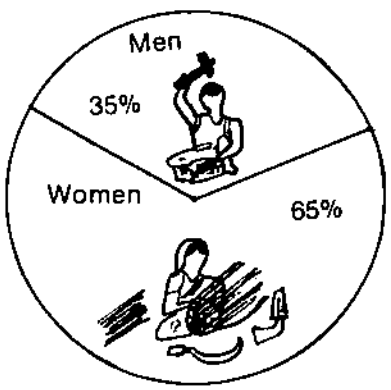
Co-operation and collaboration with Government agencies and local organisations also increased during the year. The Project continued to receive material as well as man-power and technical support from Government and other agencies. Audio-visual aids for training and education, community health items and appropriate technology inputs have been received from Government agencies and local voluntary organisations. Intervention by the project has strengthened the receiving mechanism at the village level, paving the way for greater technological and material inputs by Government agencies.

Non-Formal Education



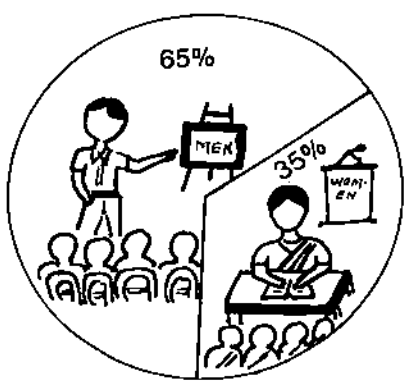
Sex-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 716

Income Generation Schemes



Sex-wise distribution
Total population assisted : 184.

Training



Sex-wise distribution of trainees
Total trained : 1659

AGRICULTURE .... is the primary economic activity of the majority of the people assisted by the projects.

BURDWAN PROJECTS

During '88 Burdwan project stressed on formulating a structured plan for withdrawal of LWS India activities by 1991. Efforts were directed towards a phased transfer of responsibilities to the communities to enable them to continue and maintain the process of development on their own.

To facilitate the process of planning for withdrawal, a number of meetings and group discussions were organised at the village, zonal and project levels with the people and their representatives. The people are being motivated to work towards strengthening the organisational structures at different levels to make them more self supportive and self-reliant. These structures will ultimately take over the responsibilities to ensure the continuation of development activities in the area, with internal resources as well as with resources from Government agencies and other bodies. A process has also been initiated to help these groups to frame rules to formalise their operations and to obtain official recognition for greater access to resources.

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.
Village Committees	42
Youth Clubs	13
Men-Functional Groups	16
Women-Functional Groups	8
Drama Groups	6

Possibly the most significant success achieved by the people's organisations, relates to recognition of their development plans by Panchayats (local self-govt. bodies) and other resource agencies. Panchayats and other resource organisations have accepted the plans formulated by community organisations, for implementation through various Government sponsored schemes. Thus, a major link has been established between community organisations and local Government resource agencies.

Village revolving funds, established by village organisations, have continued to grow in strength. The village funds, generated with assistance from the Project, are managed by the community and functional groups. The recycling of village funds have been specially helpful to the poorer sections of the community. These funds provide the vulnerable groups easier access to resources in times of emergencies. The rate of recycling and recovery has steadily grown over the years.

VILLAGE REVOLVING FUNDS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Cash-in-Hand	3050
Cash in Bank	161610
Amount Recycled	61520
Total	226180

As a result, there is a strong shift from individual efforts to collective efforts. This new community awareness has strengthened the older groups and resulted in the formation of several new functional groups in different spheres of activities. For instance, a group of marginal farmers jointly reclaimed four acres of arable but scrub land and experimentally planted potatoes and other vegetables in 1987. The success of their first venture prompted the group to undertake vegetable cultivation on a large scale in 1988. Taking a lesson from the success of this group, people from other villages have formed 10 more functional groups. These groups and other groups work together in consultation with community level representative bodies for socio-economic upliftment.

As a part of the withdrawal strategy a survey has been conducted to assess the progress attained by families and communities. The survey has identified the communities and families who require further assistance and support to consolidate the gains they have achieved. Subsequently, activities have been increased to involve these families and communities

GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME — 1985-88

Population Category	No. of Families	% of The Sample Population	Per Capita Income		% Increase In Per Capita Income
			1985 (Rs)	1988 (Rs)	
Landless	195	45	758	1541	110
Marginal Farmers	229	52	791	1559	137
Small Farmers	14	3	805	1587	140

As landless, marginal farmer and small farmer families are generally the economically weaker sections of the area, they are the major recipients of LWS India assistance. A survey of 20 per cent of the assisted families in each hamlet was conducted to calculate their present per capita incomes and these figures have been compared with the base figures for 1985.

in income generating and other schemes. Efforts have also been made to link their plans with that of the local resource agencies to enable them receive assistance even after LWS withdrawal.

That the community feeling and awareness has increased is evident from the establishment of several grain banks. These grain banks are a result of people's efforts to mitigate the severity of the lean periods on the landless and marginal farmers who directly benefit from these banks. Of the 24 grain banks so far established in the project area, LWS has partially assisted in the setting up of only six. Others have been established mostly by the people through voluntary efforts. These grain bank groups have also improved their knowledge regarding safe storage and efficient management of the accumulated grain. The establishment of the grain banks have also successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of collective action. Many other communities are also taking steps to establish their own grain banks through voluntary efforts.

GRAIN BANKS

No. of Hamlets	24
No. of Banks	24
No. of Members	767
No. of Storage Structures constructed by LWS	6

The project area is predominantly agricultural but the crop yields are low due to traditional farming techniques and inadequate irrigation facilities. Introduction of improved agricultural methods in the area, particularly the practice of dry land farming, have resulted in substantial increase in the crop yields. Dryland farming techniques have been introduced in consultation with scientists of Government organisations such as "All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture" and "Dryland Agricultural Research Station".

In order to educate farmers on techniques of cultivating new and better yielding varieties of crops, successful demonstrations were carried out. This has helped the introduction of short-term drought tolerant varieties of various crops, bringing more land under double cropping. Apart from these, agricultural assistance in the form of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides has been extended to the people.

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Crop	Area in Acres	Families Benefitted
Winter Rice	176	203
Summer Rice	100	174
Maize	7	57
Pulses	5	36
Wheat	7	24
Potato	10	187
Oilseeds	140	277
Kitchen Garden	31	714

Better yields have meant more incomes for farmers and as a result they are more inclined towards using newer technologies. Soil testing has been accepted as a regular practice by farmers to identify nutrient deficiencies in the soil. Soil test results enable the farmers to identify the appropriate fertilisers and correct doses for application. In order to promote scientific conservation of farmyard manure and application of compost to increase soil fertility, a few improved type of manure pits have been constructed for purposes of education and demonstration.

In the irrigation sector, a new innovation was introduced in the form of light weight, portable and instantly connectable aluminium pipes which will wholly cut down seepage and ensure release of water at the point of consumption. Sinking of shallow tubewells for irrigation, and construction of other irrigation facilities have made multicropping possible on larger areas of land.

AGRICULTURE DEMONSTRATION

Type	Nos.	No. of Hamlets
New Crops/ Techniques	14	13
Manure Pits	3	3

This predominantly tribal area once had large tracts of forest land. Large scale felling of trees over the years has resulted in deforestation and denudation of land. Therefore, efforts have been made to bring tracts of barren land in the project area under social forestry and orchard programmes. A training on "Establishment of Social Forestry and Orchard" was organised just before the planting season. A number of families were assisted with forest and fruit saplings provided by the Government forest department.

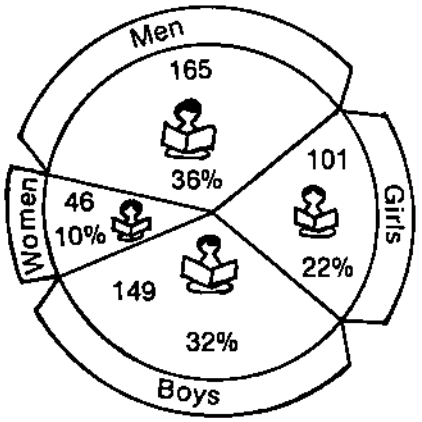
Education and training are integral components of the development process. The project has continued to stress on non-formal

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENTS

Type	Units	Acres	Families Benefitted
Shallow Tubewells	1	8	15
Irrigation Pipe Lines	4	32	105
Low Cost Pumps	1	1	1
Pump Sets	2	10	16

education (NFE) activities. Several NFE centres, some exclusively for women, are in operation. Hundreds have been imparted functional literacy and numeracy through these centres. Apart from educating the people, these NFE Centres have also played a vital role in spreading and strengthening the message of community development among the people, specially the women. These centres assist the communities to develop their knowledge and acquire new skills relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, health care and similar subjects relevent to their lives.

Non-Formal Education



Age & sex-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 461.

Debates and discussions are encouraged at these centres to enable the people to understand the problems of the community as well as to identify feasible solutions. For instance, a major theme for discussion and debate during International Literacy Day celebrations was "Whether the NFE centres will be required to continue after the withdrawal of LWS and the ways and means of maintaining them". Government agencies have been approached to secure resource support for the NFE Centres. One of the centres has already been adopted under a Government sponsored scheme.

FORESTRY

Activity	Acres	Saplings	Families Benefitted
Social Forestry	6	4100	–
Horticulture	—	1029	356

Rural libraries, mobile library packets and magazines for neo-literates provide continuing support to the neo-literates, an important factor for sustaining their interest in educaion. A few students, particularly youth from the NFE programme, have joined regular schools for higher studies.

Skill development through training and workshops is important for opening new avenues of employment and income generation. Training and workshops also enable people to increase awareness regarding their socio-economic problems. Several trainings and workshops on various subjects like improved agricultural methods, mushroom cultivation, social forestry, repairing and maintainance of pumps etc., were conducted during the year.

The programme for skill upgradation was effectively linked with various income generating schemes. Vocational training in paper bag and bidi making, sheep rearing, duckery etc. were conducted and the trainees were assisted to undertake the ventures. Trainees have also been helped to establish links with the local resource agencies to obtain continuing resource support.

In the community health services programme, stress was laid upon the preventive and promotive aspects of health care. These measures included child and mother care, care of mothers during the pre-natal and post-natal periods, immunization, care of children under six years, management of malnutrition, and family planning measures. Health education activities were also stressed. As a result, health awareness among the communities have significantly increased. Rehabilitation of disabled persons, both social and occupational, is being given attention.

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subjects	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	6	4	110	—
Social Forestry-cum-Orchards	9	—	27	—
Mushroom Cultivation	1	4	—	11
Composite Fish Farming	—	—	11	—
Bee-Keeping	—	—	4	—
NFE Teachers	6	1	11	5
Community Health	—	8	15	4
Traditional Birth Attendants	—	—	—	9
Maintenance of Hand Pumps	—	—	6	—
Women and Development	—	8	—	27
Micro-watershed Management and Afforestation	3	–	—	—
Development Communication	13	4	—	—
Documentation and Information Flow System	7	1	—	—

For ensuring the continuance of better primary health care, Traditional Birth Attendants have been trained. Community health volunteers are also being identified for training. It is envisaged that these trained health volunteers will shoulder the responsibilities and continue the health care services after the withdrawal of LWS from the area. To further strengthen the health services, effective linkage has been established with existing health care facilities. Some of the remote villages in the project area have been included in the government sponsored 'Integrated Child Development Services.' The relationship between these communities and the local health care structures are thus being strengthened to enable them avail all existing health facilities.

Clean drinking water is intimately linked with better health. The drinking water facilities of the area has been enhanced by sinking, repairing and renovating several tubewells and ringwells. Platforms were constructed to prevent seepage of waste water. Net covers and hand pumps have been installed to prevent pollution. Low cost water disinfection techniques, like pot chlorination, have been introduced to further prevent contamination of drinking water sources and thereby prevent water borne diseases.

DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Activity	Nos.	Families Benefitted
Construction of Wells	1	30
Repair of Wells	1	30
Sinking of Tubewells	1	15
Resinking of Tubewells	1	15
Platform Construction	6	120
Net cover and Hand Pump Installation	4	80

The people's involvement in cultural activities has appreciably increased. Drama groups, youth clubs, rural libraries and cultural organisations are playing a vital role within the assisted communities towards dispelling superstitions and social taboos. One drama group participated in the inter programme drama competition and won the first prize. Construction of community centres have further encouraged these groups.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

Activity	Nos.	People Benefitted
Construction	2	186
Renovation	1	123

Involvement and participation of women in all spheres of development were significant. Women members were included in more of the village committees during the year. Two NFE centres, exclusively for women, have been organised by village women who voluntarily instruct their fellow women at these centres. A special workshop on women's problems was organised to provide the participants an opportunity to interact among themselves and identify problems, barriers and superstitions that prevent their involvement in the decision making and development process.

Income generating activities of varied nature such as paper bag making and bidi making, duckery, and backyard poultry were promoted and implemented among women groups consisting of widows and deserted women. A member of one such bidi making group purchased 0·3 acres of land out of her income which is a significant achievement and has boosted the morale of other women in the area. Another women's group is engaged in the activity of raising and selling vegetable seedlings.

Kitchen gardening, promoted in the previous years, remained highly popular among the village women. They have realised the potential of these gardens in enriching their daily diets and preventing malnutrition among children. Morever, the gardens now serve as a source of additional income. During '88 training and demonostration on mushroom cultivation were succesfully conducted among the women. In addition, women were trained in the preparation of nutritional suppliments from locally available low-cost raw materials in order to prevent malnutrition among mothers and children.

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

Type	Men	Women
Animal Husbandry	67	15
Paddy Processing	5	—
Petty Trades	5	—
Cart Wheel and Axle	10	—
Rickshaw Van	4	—
Custom Service	26	—

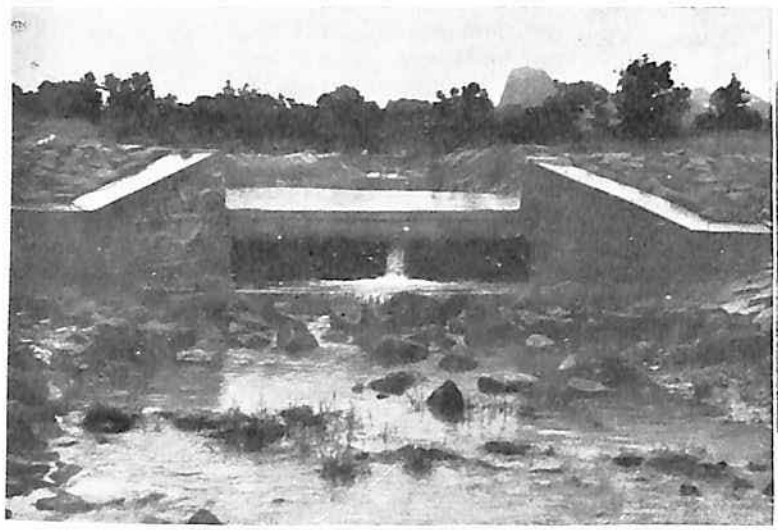
To facilitate communication, especially during the monsoon months, roads have been repaired and culverts have been constructed at critical points on several village approach roads for easy negotiation by the local inhabitants.

COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Item	Nos.	People Benefitted
Hume Pipe Culverts	10	300
Road Repair	1	167

The Project has been largely successful in strengthening and stabilising the community organisations, establishing linkage between different village bodies and with the local resource agencies and instilling in the people a sense of confidence that they are capable of continuing on their own the development efforts. Efforts continue to evolve a realistic and practical withdrawal strategy which will transfer the resources, techniques and skills to the people and their representatives by 1991, when LWS will withdraw from the area.

IRRIGATION .... is an agrarian economy where drought is a common occurrence, water is the heart of the economy.



CALCUTTA PROJECTS

Every metropolis has its share of immigrants, but Calcutta's situation is unique in the sense that the inflow of migrants into the city has been unprecedented. As a result, the civic infrastructure of the city has come under tremendous pressure. While the population grew, industrial and economic growth has stagnated. Today, almost one third of the city's population live in slums and squatter colonies, amidst most unhygenic conditions with very little civic and sanitation facilities.

The Calcutta project has since inception, operated in 3 different parts of the city, namely, Entally, Ultadanga and Salt Lake. The main endeavour of the project has been to attack the root causes of poverty and unemployment. Efforts therefore has been concentrated in the spheres of education, both formal as well as non-formal, employment and income generation through vocational training. Provision of community health services, better sanitation facilities and safe drinking water, has also received attention.

Right from the beginning Calcutta Project has attempted to promote the spirit of self help, co-operation and community fellowship. The Project has endeavoured to build up confidence among the communities, to involve them in their own development planning. Emphasis has been on collaborating with the numerous existing community organisations, to improve the living conditions of the people. These organisations have responded in a highly positive manner and are increasingly participating in all spheres of development. Youth clubs and women's organisations within the communities, independently and through apex bodies, have gradually assumed responsibilities for drawing up community based plans, defining and determining the type and extent of inputs required. They liaison with the local resource agencies as well as assess the overall impact of the development efforts on the community.

The education programme has operated on several fronts to cater to the educational needs of various segments of the urban society. The pavement schools cater to the needs of the pavement dwelling children, NFE Centres operate for illiterate adults and working children, coaching centres assist school students and dropouts, formal and preparatory schools educate slum and squatter settlement children.

Bringing education to the pavement children who are unable to attend regular schools due to socio-economic pressures has received special priority. Accordingly, the project has extended assistance to several local voluntary organisations working with such children to run schools with a curriculum suitable to the needs of the pavement and destitute children spread all over the city.

The Calcutta programme has been running two primary and one kindergarten schools. In the primary school, formal education is imparted according to the syllabus designed by the Government for use in regular primary schools. The kindergarten school has adopted non-formal syllabi and methods. In addition, the proper development of personality traits, knowledge of personal hygiene and group activities like singing and dancing are stressed upon for all round education and confidence building of the students. Most children, on passing out of these schools, secure admission into the existing schools in the area for further education.

The Project, also operated two coaching centres for boys and girls who attend local schools. These children from the slums have very little facilities at home to continue their studies. Economic pressures in the family and repeated poor performance at school discourage these students and compel them to drop out of school at an early age. This problem is most severe among the girl students as they are the first to be withdrawn from school to work for supplementing the family incomes.

The Calcutta project has made concerted efforts to accommodate a wider range of people under the

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	No.	Office Bearers	
		Men	Women
Representative Committees	45	449	25
Women's Organisations	6	1	57
Youth Clubs	47	332	13
Co-operative Society	1	—	8

purview of non-formal education. Imparting functional literacy and numeracy to adults, especially women, has received importance. Efforts have also been made to cater to the educational needs of the working children who cannot attend regular schools. The NFE syllabus has been redesigned to suit different age groups and educational levels of the students.

As a result of the population growth, there is a tremendous pressure on the existing formal education institutions. Children and parents from the squatter settlements and slums, who aspire for education, do not always get the opportunities. Against this backdrop, the Project has encouraged communities to organise their own community schools for children who do not or cannot go to regular schools. These community schools are operated by volunteers from the communities, using existing formal school syllabus. These schools develop in the children, the school going habits and prepare them to seek admission in existing formal schools. Simultaneously, communities are also working towards obtaining government recognition and support for these schools.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	Nos	Students	
		Male	Female
Pavment Schools	28	672	664
Formal Schools	3	446	299
Coaching Centres	2	22	22
Non-Formal Centres	25	325	165
Pre-Primary Centres	3	27	41
Balwadis	6	204	202

Many communities have organised "Balwadis",- child day care centres. These centres play a very important role in the urban environment, where both parents often have to work to support the family, leaving the children behind to fend for themselves. These centres offer the pre-school going age children health, nutrition and educational facilities.

Community organisations, youth and women groups play a very vital role in the operation and management of these education centres. In almost all cases accommodation for these centres are provided by the communities. The communities also pay a part of the volunteer teachers' honorarium. In many of these centres children are provided certain nutritional supplements. A part of the expenses for nutritional supplements are borne by the respective communities. Communities also organise sports and cultural programmes for the students of the education centres.

Another facet of the Project's investment in education is the support provided to existing formal educational institutions. While the demand on these schools are high, the facilities and amenities available to them are limited. Inadequate space and lack of environment conducive to learning are major constraints. Overcrowded class rooms and insufficient teaching aids tax the teachers and deprive the children of proper education. The Project, continuing its efforts to promote education among deprived communities, has assisted several schools to repair and reconstruct school buildings. Such assistance has improved the learning atmosphere in these schools and has helped the schools to accommodate more students. In some cases proper school furniture has also been provided.

While NFE centres, primary and pre-primary schools cater to the educational needs of the communities, the vocational training programmes attempt to address the severe problem of unemployment and under-employment faced by the people. Disciplines selected for training offer the trainees maximum employment and self-employment opportunities. Only skills which are appropriate to the urban situation are imparted. Level of educational attainment, aptitude and capabilities of those to be trained are also taken into consideration while selecting training schemes. Emphasis is given towards training the youth, both men and women. In '88 training programmes were conducted in various subjects, such as TV and radio servicing, tailoring, stitching, book binding etc.

The preliminary selection of candidates for training programmes is done by the respective community apex bodies, youth and women's organisations. In the selection process, the community organisations use survey data and accord high priority to the needs of the most deprived. Finally, before assigning candidates to training schemes, they receive personality and aptitude tests.

While some of the training programmes were conducted at Projects' own training centres, most training programmes were

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Completed	In Progress	Students Benefitted
School Buildings			
: Construction	—	2	350
: Renovation	3	1	1050

organised in collaboration with professional training institutions. This has facilitated the induction of greater professionalism into the training programmes. Apprenticeship and job opportunities have also increased, as a result.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Subject	No. of Trainees	
	Men	Women
Tailoring	—	132
Needle Work	—	15
Knitting	—	12
Batik	—	6
Block Printing	—	6
Catering	—	6
Pottery	3	3
Book Binding	1	1
Sewing Machine Repair	4	6
Typewriter Repair	3	3
TV Servicing	15	—
Radio Repair and Assembling	15	—
Electronic Compact Course	—	10
Electrical Compact Course	14	—
Ayah's duty	—	10
Midwifery	—	2
Nursing	—	15
Motor Driving	47	—

After successful training, many have established themselves in self employment ventures. Many others have found jobs with organisations and agencies. Some of the trainees have come together to form a co-operative for self employment. The cooperative society organised at Salt Lake by the women trainees of the area, produce and market items such as spices, jams, jellies, hosiery goods and embroidered items. These items are mostly produced against orders from the Government and the NGOs. The co-operative has done a lot to boost the morale of women in the project area as they are now earning substantial incomes from their activities.

Since inception, the Calcutta project has assisted persons who have undergone vocational training to secure loans from the nationalised banks for self employment ventures. Loans have also been secured for other self employed artisans in the area. The responsibilities for securing loans have been largely taken over by the respective community organisations who deal directly with the banks. As a result of community participation, the loan recovery rates have, in the recent years, been between ninety to ninetyfive percent of the disbursed amount.

BANK LOANS

Amount (Rs.)	Persons Benefitted
291,000	71

Insanitary living conditions, poor civic amenities and inadequate diets make the people of these communities highly vulnerable to diseases. Malnutrition is rampant both among children and adults and reach serious proportions among women. The community health programme has rendered valuable service to the communities through preventive and promotive health care. Health activities have been focused on pre-natal and post-natal care, management of malnutrition, immunization and family planning measures. Curative and referral services were also provided whenever necessary.

Home visits, group discussions and mass meetings have helped the process of health awareness and information dissemination. The project plans and monitors health activities through community organisations.

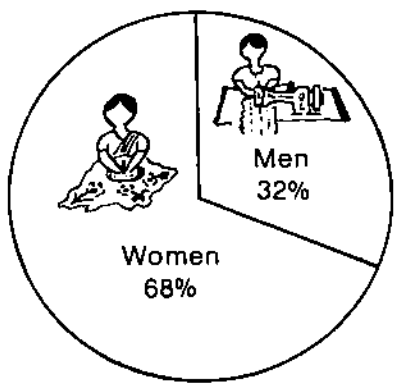
People's participation in the community health care activities has been encouraging. Many communities have selected their own health volunteers and are subsidising their wages through voluntary contributions. Training programmes for the community health workers have been conducted in order to bring about qualitative improvement in their work.

Provision of clean drinking water is intimately connected with good health of the communities. In order to meet the drinking water needs of the communities, several tubewells have been sunk. To overcome the problems of water logging, some communities have been assisted to create drainage systems and were provided pump sets to remove accumulated water. Communities living in the outskirts of the city has been helped to build link roads to facilitate better communication. Communities, with support from government resource agencies, have assumed responsibilities for repair and maintenance of tubewells, drains, roads and other assets.

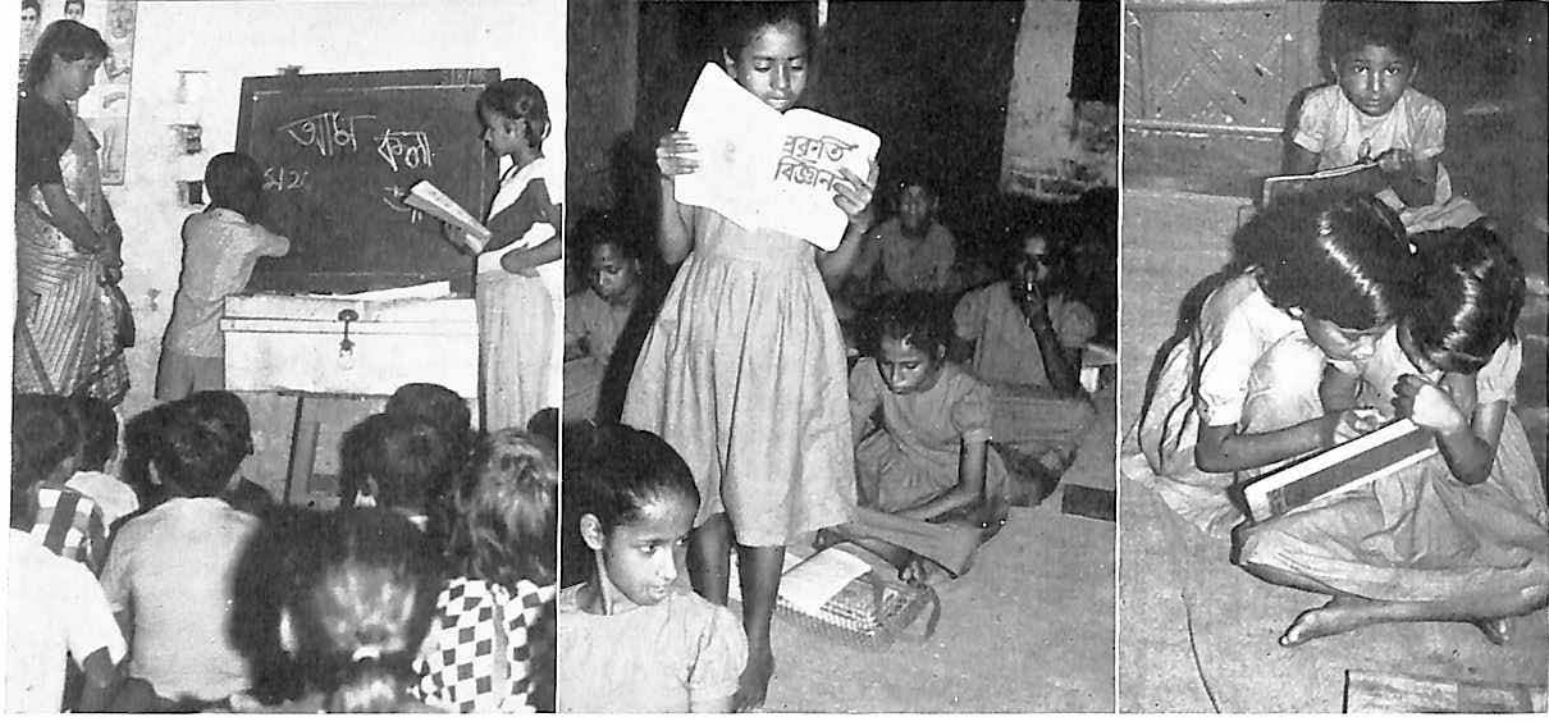
DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND COMMUNICATION

Item	Unit	People Benefitted
Tubewells		
: Sinking	18	2600
: Repair	3	600
Latrine and Urinal	1	250
Road Construction	1	500

Vocational Training



Sexwise distribution of trainees
Total trained : 319



Bringing education to the pavement children who are unable to attend regular schools due to socio-economic constraints.

In order to strengthen and facilitate the participation of youth in development efforts, youth oriented activities received emphasis. The youth are taking an increasing interest in sports and cultural activities. During the year several sports meets were organised by the youth clubs with assistance from the Project. Youth groups have also been encouraged to organise debates, dramas and other cultural activities that will increase community consciousness and identity. Youth club libraries have also been supported. Construction of club houses and other facilities has increased the involvement of youth in community welfare measures.

The enthusiastic participation of women, young and old, in all spheres of development activities has been significant and encouraging. The Project emphasised on imparting education and effective training to women. Encouragement in various ways has been given to women's organisations so that they gain confidence and competency to assume greater responsibilities for running their own programmes. A local voluntary organisation working for the upliftment of destitute women, has been provided resource support to further develop their activities.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

Activity	Unit	People Benefitted
Construction	1	500
Renovation	1	50

TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS

Subject	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Refresher Courses for				
: Formal School Teachers	—	17	—	1
: NFE Teachers	—	1	3	18
Community Health	—	4	14	25
Child Health	3	2	—	—
Rational Drug Therapy	1	—	—	—
Income Generating Schemes For Women	—	6	—	23
Women and Development	—	28	—	130
Leadership Development	2	—	—	—
Development Communication	1	6	—	—
Kitchen Gardening	—	—	18	10

During the year, Calcutta project organised various training, workshops and seminars on social development issues for the staff and members of the assisted communities. These programmes have helped the staff and the people to improve knowledge and skills related to development work.

A night shelter for homeless people continued to operate providing shelter to an average of 140 people every night.

ON SITE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

With more than three million of the city's population living in slums, squatter settlements, on embankments and on pavements, Calcutta faces complex civic and socio-economic problems. The need for upgradation and development of slums and squatter settlements was recognised early by the State Government and various schemes for the resettlement of these people were introduced. Continuing with its efforts to solve the problems of these deprived urban population, the State Government requested LWS to initiate pilot projects in selected settlements. The Project, conceived as a collaborative effort of the people, government and semi-government agencies, banks and other social organisations, is operational in two settlements, namely, Khudirampally in North-east Calcutta and Dasnagar in Howrah.

The project aims at improving the living conditions of the community through building functionally better houses, improved sanitary and civic facilities, supply of safe drinking water, community oriented health services, education facilities, and income generating activities.

In the initial years of the project, serious hindrances were posed by the recurring disputes over the ownership rights of the land the families occupied. However through sincere efforts on the part of the people and the voluntary organisations, including LWS, almost all of the land has been officialy acquired by the Government to be used for resettlement of these people. Efforts have also been made to redesign the layout of the settlement for optimised utilisation of the acquired land. Layout blueprints for both the sectors have been prepared by the people and the project personnel, with technical support from an experienced town planner.

Development of infrastructure is underway in both the settlements. This has involved reclamation of land through filling up of lowlying water-logged areas, construction of sanitary facilities, drainage systems and roads.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Families
Land Reclamation	400
House Realignment	2

As the rate of unemployment and under employment in the project area is critically high, employment opportunities are being created through various income generating schemes. Special emphasis is placed on imparting vocational training. Training in various disciplines like weaving, poultry, tailoring, coir making etc. have been conducted. These skills have helped the trained people to enhance their employment opportunities and improve the existing per capita incomes.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Type	Men	Women
Duck Farming	3	17
Tailoring	—	11
Coir Rope/Mattress making	—	6

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Subject	Men	Women
Garment Stitching	–	12
Motor Driving	6	–
Duck Farming	3	11
Poultry	2	4
Bidi Rolling	–	8
Coir Rope Making	–	6

In addition, the Project has also assisted the trained persons to procure bank loans in order to help them run independent ventures. The bank loans have been particularly helpful in this regard and the loan recovery rates range between 90 to 95 percent.

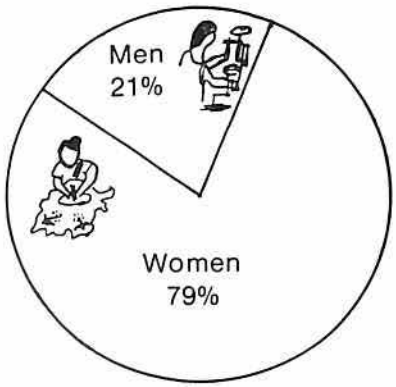
BANK LOAN

Amount (Rs.)	People Benefited
31,500	9

3. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subject	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Women and Development	—	2	—	8
Leadership Development	—	1	—	—
Development Communication	—	1	—	—
Community Health	2	1	3	26
Child Health Care	—	2	—	—
Coir Rope Making	1	2	4	47

Vocational Training



Sex-wise distribution of trainees
Total trainees : 52

Among other trainings imparted, several were on community health, women and development, community leadership and similar issues related to co-operation and group action. These have helped in raising health consciousness and greater community feeling, thus paving the path towards a self-reliant development. Participation of women in various development programmes is on the increase and has been particularly visible after these training programmes.

In the field of education, there has been a significant achievement in the Dasnagar sector where several students from the NFE Centres secured admission to formal primary schools where their performance has been exemplary. As a result, the NFE programme has received a tremendous boost. Mothers are increasingly encouraging their children to attend school. The two NFE Centres exclusively for adult women are functioning smoothly.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	Centres	Students	
		Male	Female
Non-Formal Education	2	—	34
Balwadi	1	20	17

In the area of community health services, the accent in the current years has been on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care. The project has catered to the community's health needs through an intregrated network of LWS health staff and local health workers selected by the communities themselves. Curative and referral services were also extended wherever necessary. In the Dasnagar sector, a Homoeopathic Clinic has been functioning in collaboration with a Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Being a predominantly industrial area, both men and women are out at work during the day, leaving behind the children to fend for themselves. A "Balwadi" (child day care centre) has been organised at Dasnagar with a total child strength of 37 children.

In the Project area people are taking an active part in sports and cultural activities. Sports meets were organised in both sectors in which men, women and children participated in large numbers. This has increased community feeling and fellowship, particularly among the youth.

During '88, people's participation in all aspects of the development process, from planning to implementation, was on the increase. In Khudirampally, a marked improvement in community feeling and cohesiveness has been noted. A significant change has also been noticed in Dasnagar with more active participation of the people in the development work. The initiation and completion of several infrastructural and other activities has brought LWS closer to the people and have strengthened their confidence and faith.

MURSHIDABAD PROJECTS

In the begining of 1988, the Murshidabad project's operational area comprised of 30 villages' with a population of 15,000 in the Sagardighi block of Murshidabad District. Towards the end of 1988, the project area was expanded to cover 15 more villages and 6,000 population in the same block. At the same time the Project also initiated a dialogue with the people to draw up a strategy for withdrawal from the more developed villages. This phased approach to withdrawal has been positively viewed by the people who are whole heartedly participating in the process.

The Sagardighi block in Murshidabad district faces a host of socio-economic problems. As a result of land fragmentation due to rapidly increasing population, the land-man ratio is critically low. Out-dated agricultural practices, inadequate irrigation facilities, lack of village industries, low literacy, poor awareness and communication facilities pose a challenge to the people and development workers.

From the very inception, the Project has attempted to promote the principles of collective functioning and group action. As a result the communities have organised representative bodies which offer maximum opportunuties to the largest number of people to participate in the development process. These include village committees, sectoral groups, Mahila Samitees (Women's Organisations), youth groups and functional groups. Through the process of non-formal education, motivational exercises and training, these groups have been imparted skills for conducting social surveys, identification of problems, formulation of structured plans, analysis of available data and utilisation of local resources. These groups were also assisted to establish relationship with Government and other resource agencies to procure resources for integrated rural development.

Formation of smaller groups has decentralised the planning process. Members of these groups, selected or elected by the people, have continuously endeavoured to develop community feeling and educate the people regarding problems and needs of the communities as well as the resources available. As a result, the community's confidence in these groups have increased over the years.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	Members
Village Committees	11	74
Sectoral Groups	111	127
Farmers Groups	71	1181
Grain Bank Groups	2	82
Functional Groups		
: Men	7	51
: Women	6	136
: Mixed	32	63

During '88 these representative bodies have undertaken social surveys in their respective communities. Using the survey data, these groups have prepared a five-year action plan and have assumed the responsibility for implementing activities based on these plans. They have designed their own documentation system to monitor activities and have also initiated a process to establish parameters for evaluating the development activities.

To promote the participation of women in the development process, a workshop on women's organisations was conducted for women representatives from several villages. Community leaders, Government resource personnel and panchayat representatives participated in this workshop and extended their support to the women's activities. At the end of the workshop, these group representatives formulated plans to increase literacy levels, develop new occupational skills as as well as to revive traditional crafts for economic development of women. Women have also planned to promote the introduction of low cost technologies such as smokeless ovens to reduce women's workload and drudgery related to household chores. To further encourage women's activities as well as to give due recognition to women's contribution to the economy and society, an exhibition was organised. On this occasion women displayed handicrafts they produced, and the vegetables they grew in the kitchen gardens to serve as low cost locally available nutritional suppliments to solve the rampant problem of malnutrition.

VILLAGE FUNDS

Amount Accumulated (Rs.)	Amount Recycled (Rs.)
6,36,277	1,40,000

A decentralised approach to planning along with concerted group efforts have strengthened the village revolving funds. Almost every group in the operational area has created its own group revolving funds. These funds are managed through the local rural

banks. Community and group resources have been used mostly for agricultural purposes. Capital assistance has also been extended for other income generating activities. Small and marginal farmers and landless population have benefited the maximum from the recycling of community funds. During '88, 190 farmers and landless families were given loans to undertake agricultural as well as income generating activities. Greater group awareness and identification has improved the loan disbursal, recycling and loan recovery rates.

Agriculture is the primary economic activity of the majority of the people assisted by the Project. However, agriculture remains quite undeveloped mainly due to land fragmentation, traditional agricultural practices, use of low yielding seeds and absence of irrigation facilities.

Against this back drop, the Project adopted various measures to improve agriculture production. Training and education of farmers received the highest priority. Through training, education and demonstration, improved farming techniques and new crops have been introduced. In order to improve soil fertility, farmers have been encouraged to use compost and farm yard manure in their fields. Many farmers have undertaken construction of manure pits for composting farm yard waste. Techniques of green manuring have also been introduced to maintain and improve soil fertility.

Testing of soil samples for identifying nutrient deficiencies in the soil was almost an alien concept to many of the farmers in the project's operational area. As a result of concerted efforts by the project,many farmers have availed of the soil testing facilities offered by the Government and other agencies. Soil testing has enabled the farmers to identify deficiencies in the soil and take appropriate remedial action.

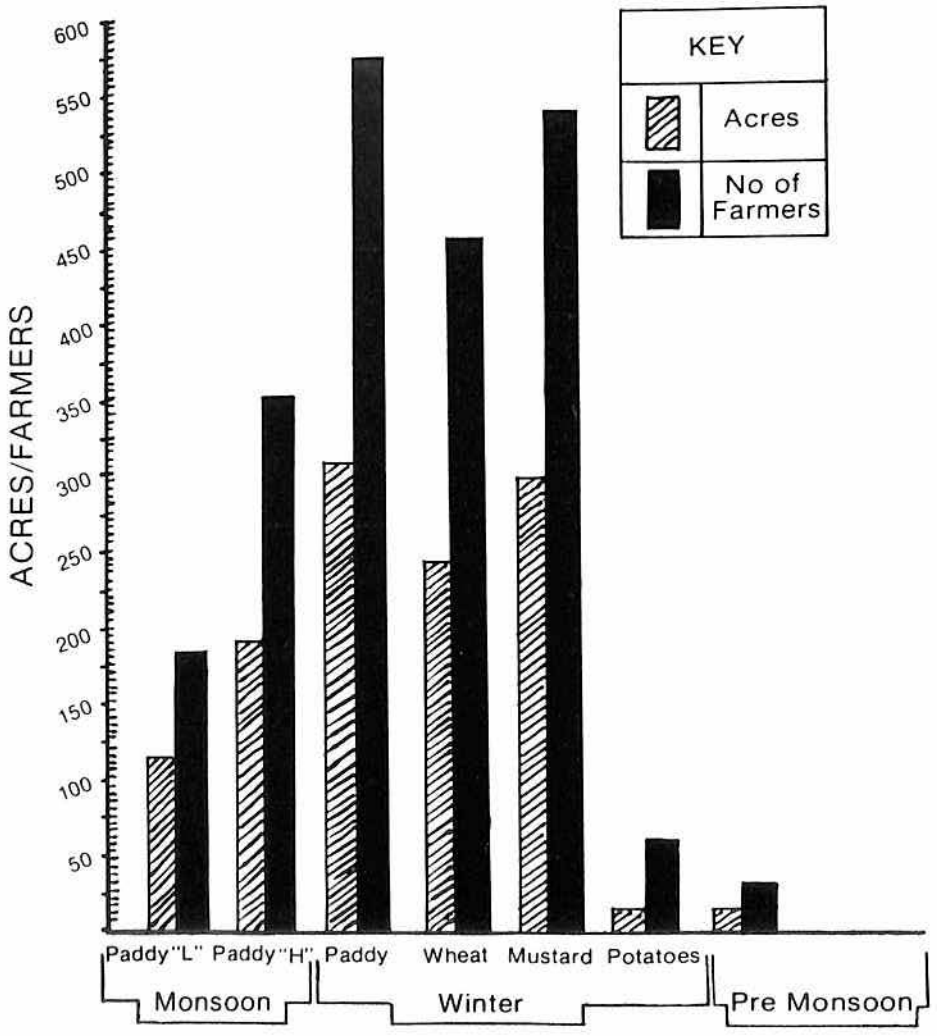
Treating of seeds prior to sowing is another measure that has been introduced among farmers. Seed treatment has increased germination rates and reduced pest attacks. As a result of this, per capita investment in agriculture has decreased radically, along with an increase in yield per acre.

The project organised several demonstrations on cultivation of high yeilding, short duration varieties of paddy and mustard. As a result, many farmers undertook cultivation of early maturing varieties of paddy followed by a mustard crop. Crop yields have been good, encouraging more and more farmers to adopt such changes in cropping pattern. Vegetable cultivation has also been promoted.

In addition to these technical inputs, farmers have been assisted with seeds and fertilisers to undertake cultivation of traditional crops as well as new crops.

As the land holding of an average farmer is meagre, cultivation of more than one crop is imperative for sustenance. As multiple cro-

Agriculture Assistance and Cropping Pattern.



INCOME GENERATION .... promotion and development of indigenous industries as alternate sources of employment and income generation is imperative.

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Item	Acres
Seeds and Fertilisers	1159
Agri-Equipments	**Nos.**
Thresher	1
Duster	5
Sprayer	5

ping is difficult without assured irrigation, efforts were made to increase the area under irrigation. Several shallow tubewells were sunk during the year in different villages, thus bringing more land under intensive cropping. In the sphere of irrigation, new technologies have been introduced. Aluminium pipes have been used instead of the traditional channels to distribute water. This has cut down loss of water due to seepage and evaporation. In order to lift irrigation water, low cost manual pumps have been introduced on an experimental basis.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES

Type	Nos.	Acres
Shallow Tubewells		
: Sinking	25	140
: Resinking	3	16
Tank Excavation	4	5
Irrigation Pipe Lines	1	17
Low Cost Pumps	1	1

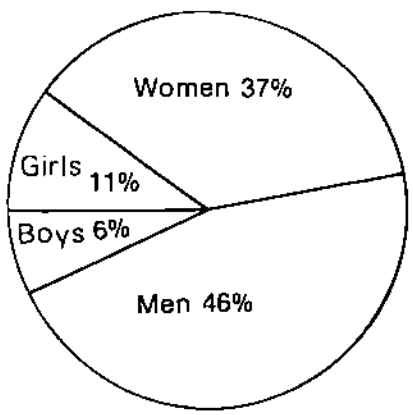
The social forestry programme was undertaken totally with resource support from the Sagardighi Block Seed Farm, which distributed different varieties of seedlings to several groups of people. The panchayats also extended support by taking up strip plantation in almost all the project's operational villages. During the year, the youth groups from one village in the project area celebrated the "Banamahotsav" (forest festival) by planting saplings extensively along the roads and in school compounds.

FORESTRY

Activity	Saplings	People
Tree Planting	954	400

Education plays a vital role in the development of the community. Therefore, the Project emphasised the non-formal education and training activities to improve people's knowledge, awareness and skills. During '88, NFE centres continued to operate in many villages. Community representative bodies have taken a special interest in the operation and maintenance of these centres. Apart from improving literacy and numeracy skills, these centres provide a platform for the community to gather together to discuss and analyse their problems, needs and aspirations. Construction of community centres has further strengthened this process of collective action.

Non-Formal Education



Sex and age-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 306

Sports and cultural activities for youth were also encouraged. Sports meets were conducted in all the thirty villages during the year. Youth have also enthusiastically participated in drama competitions, puppet shows and similar activities and have played

COMMUNITY CENTRE

Activity	No.	People Benefitted
Construction	2	1060

a key role in transmitting important messages through these media.

Training is an important aspect of education which builds in people the capacity to organise and implement activities. Therefore, training for awareness building and skill improvement is of utmost importance to the development process. In the year under review, several training, workshops and seminars were conducted among the people on various subjects. Training in subjects such as bee-keeping, tailoring and spinning has helped to develop new skills for income generation. Training and workshops on puppetry, women's organisations, documentation and information flow system, watershed management and other similar subjects have improved the managerial capabilities of the staff and the people.

Agriculture and allied activities being the primary occupation in the area, farmers were continuously trained on various aspects of cultivation such as soil testing, soil management and proper selection of seeds and fertilisers. Training on repair and maintenance of pumps has also been given.

Education for children, the citizens of tomorrow, has assumed particular significance. But the condition of the primary schools in the area are deplorable. To create a better atmosphere for learning and to accommodate greater number of students, the Project assisted several free primary schools to construct buildings. The people of the villages and the panchayats

actively participated in the construction by contributing labour and materials worth Rs. 19,000/-.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTATRUCTURE

Type	Nos.	Students Benefitted
Primary School Buildings	3	225

As very few traditional skills and crafts remain in the area, assisting marginal farmers, landless families and women to undertake subsidiary occupations to supplement meagre family incomes, has posed a challenge to the project personnel and village representative bodies. However, the people and their representative bodies, have, through a process of intense consultation among themselves as well as with local resource bodies, such as banks and panchayats, developed a few schemes. Group rather than individual schemes, have received priority.

During the year, the Project rendered assistance for group schemes such as dairy, goat rearing, fishery and poultry. The project has also supported various individual efforts.

Special skill improvement training programmes have been organised for women. Several women were trained to improve their skills in operating traditional spinning wheels. The trained women have been assisted to organise a production centre as well as establish marketing links. On an average each member of the spinning unit earns between Rupees 50 to 150 a month. Plans have also been made to expand the spinning unit, in collaboration with "West Bengal Khadi Board", to provide employment opportunities to more women.

Interestingly, youth, particularly women, of one village have taken the initiative to revive the age old tradition of village grain banks in order to solve the problems of food crisis during the lean months, faced mainly by the vulnerable groups. The youth groups identified the members who require assistance, assessed the quantum of food grains required and organised food grain loans to these members with support from the Project. The loanees have refunded the food grain to the bank, with interest. The grain bank operation during '88, has been most successful.

INCOME GENERATING SCEMES

Type	People Benefitted	
	Men	Women
Animal Husbandry	17	–
Pisciculture	3	–
Sericulture	2	–
Petty Business	69	3
Paddy Husking	26	–
Tailoring	1	10
Bamboo Crafts	1	2
Mat making	3	–
Bidi making	1	–
Bullock Cart	3	–
Rickshaw Van	4	–

To make the people aware of the importance of community health care, the preventive and promotive aspects of health have been stressed. Local volunteers have been trained in health matters and are working in their respective villages towards better child care, immunisation coverage and family planning measures. Traditional Birth Attendants have also been trained to enable pregnant women receive proper medical care during child birth. Emphasis has been laid on child care, nutrition education and immunisation of children under six. As a part of health education programme, regular home visits, group discussions and and mass meetings are conducted by project personnel and community health volunteers. Local government health centres, health functionaries and panchayat representatives have collaborated in these programmes with material and manpower support.

TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS

Subjects	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	18	1	227	—
Microwatershed Management	1	—	—	—
Spinning	—	—	—	12
Bee-Keeping	—	—	1	14
Tailoring	—	—	—	10
Pump Repairing	—	—	9	—
Education and Development	1	—	—	—
Development Communication	11	4	—	—
Puppetry	—	—	9	—
Effective Leadership	1	—	—	—
Women's Organisations	—	8	—	25
Documentation and Information Flow System	8	1	—	—
Community Health	7	4	14	3
Traditional Birth Attendants	—	—	—	11

GRAIN BANKS

Activity	No. of Banks	People Benefitted
Grain Assistance	1	19
Construction of Storage Structures	8	320

Demonstrations were organised on farmer's plots as education.

Community representative bodies have taken a special interest in the health care activities. Representative bodies regularly make arrangements to collect vaccines for immunisation from different sources of supply. They also organise and take children to health centres for immunisation. Rehabilitation of the disabled has received due attention from the project and village organisations. One youth club voluntarily organised an eye operation camp to assist those with visual disabilities.

To promote community and environmental sanitation and to prevent water-borne diseases the people are constantly advised to drink water from tubewells. Several drinking water tubewells have been sunk and communities have assumed the responsibility for the maintenance and repair of these tubewells.

To prevent seepage and contamination of water, platforms and soak pits were constructed. Many communities have accepted the need for sanitary latrines for better hygiene and sanitation. The Project has, during the year, assisted many communities to construct low cost sanitary latrines. In the construction of latrines and sinking of tubewells and related activities, people participated with material and manpower. Panchayats also made resources available for sinking of tubewells in some places.

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Item	Units	People
Drinking Water Tubewell		
: Sinking	22	4130
: Re-Sinking	11	1400
: Platforms	30	2700
Soak Pits	2	100
Dugwell Latrines	41	250

Communication play a vital role in development. Construction of a five km. all weather road initiated in '85 has been completed in '88. The road will benefit more than 20,000 people.

COMMUNICATION

Activity	Km.	People Benefitted
Construction of Road	2.5	20,000

During '88, the Murshidabad project received considerable technical and manpower support from the Government agencies operating in the area. Block level agricultural experts have often assisted the project with technical resources for organising training programmes. Veterinary surgeons from the Block Office rendered technical advise and support during planning and implementation of animal husbandry schemes. District Khadi and Industry Board and other specialised agencies have joined hands with the project to identify and implement possible income generating schemes for the benefit of the marginalised.

KULTALI PROJECTS

Kultali Project, in its 4th year of operation, continued development efforts in 18 villages of the Kultali block of the Sunderbans in West Bengal. Kultali is one of the most under-developed areas of West Bengal and suffers frequently from cyclones and floods. One such cyclone in late '88 killed many people and destroyed 80% of the standing crops. Hundreds of mud houses and many school buildings collapsed. Village roads were washed away and drinking water sources were damaged and polluted. Livestock too perished in large numbers.

Apart from the vagaries of nature, there are severe socio-economic problems. Low agricultural out-put, undeveloped indigenous industries and inadequate communication facilities have resulted in wide-spread poverty and unemployment. Unemployment has lead to seasonal migration of a very large segment of the able-bodied persons in search of work. Added to these are problems of inadequate health services, lack of community facilities and extremely low levels of literacy.

Against this backdrop of deprivation, the Project has endeavoured to organise and undertake development activities with the active co-operation and participation of the people. Promotion and development of community awareness have, therefore, been the main area of emphasis. Regular meetings, frequent exchange of ideas and continuous dialouges have resulted in an increase of confidence among the people and a sense of involvement in the process of development. This has enhanced the effective functional capabilities of the people, and they are now participating in increasing numbers, in the planning and implementation of viable programmes to address their problems.

Representative bodies such as village committees, youth clubs and Mahila Samitees (Women's Associations) form the core of all developmental activities. These bodies are constantly striving to enable the people, specially the landless, small and marginal farmers to elevate their standards of living. Community funds are being generated and recycled for various socio-economic activities in the area. The village organisations manage these funds through rural banks and play an active role in the proper utilisation and recycling of these funds.

PEOPLES ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	No. of Members
Village Committees	22	1769
Women's Organisations	8	263
Fishermen's Group	1	7

Kultali is predominantly an agricultural area, and the single paddy crop cultivated annually, is dependent on monsoon. This and the high salinity of the soil coupled with non-existent irrigation facilities result in an extremely low yield. To combat these problems, new technologies and processes have been introduced. To reduce the high soil salinity, the method of land shaping has been experimentally applied to 19 plots. As deeper layers of soil are less saline, tanks have been dug and the remaining portion of these plots of land raised with the excavated earth. These tanks provide irrigation water and enable the farmers to cultivate more than one crop on the land. The 'Pond-cum Ridge' method has been further applied to several plots where tanks are dug and the boundary of the plot is raised with the excavated earth. This arrests the flow of saline water into the fields, besides creating irrigation facilities from the tanks. To further facilitate irrigation, low cost indigenous technology pumps have been introduced.

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Type	Acres	Farmers Benefitted
Seeds and Fertilisers	426	884

To increase crop yields, the farmers have been given training on the proper and judicious use of fertilisers. To increase cropping intensity in the area, communities have also been encouraged and assisted to cultivate new crops such as oilseeds, potatoes, wheat and vegetables in addition to the traditional paddy cultivation.

IRRIGATION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Item	Units	Acres	Farmers Benefitted
Tank Excavation	18	9	19
Tank Renovation	50	5	50
Pond-cum-Ridge	15	10	15
Diaphram Pumps	1	3	9

EDUCATION .... is integrated with other development activities to sustain the interest of the learners beyond acquisition of basic literacy skills.

Being a deltaic region, in Kultali there is an immense possibility for employment generation in fisheries and related activities. Although fishing has been a traditional supplementary activity, the approach has been casual and disorganised and primarily for home consumption. Intervention by LWS has enhanced awareness and enthusiasm, among the people for improved pisciculture in homestead ponds.

As a result, pisciculture now not only helps to supplement family diets but has also increased family incomes. Capture fishing has also been encouraged and fishing nets have been provided to a group of fishermen.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Type	No. of Ponds	Families Benefitted
Pisciculture	413	382

Education is viewed as a prerequisite for development and accordingly stress has been laid on imparting functional literacy to the people. The NFE programme tries to increase general awareness and imparts practical knowledge on agriculture, health and other facets of rural life. The NFE centres also serve as a meeting place for the communities, where men and women together discuss their day to day problems and attempt to find solutions through a common forum.

From recent surveys conducted in the project area, wide differences in literacy rates between men and women have been noticed. Thus, throughout '88 emphasis was on education of women, who constitute half the population and yet are the most vulnerable due to social customs, taboos and superstition.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	Nos.	Students	
		Men	Women
NFE Centres	17	190	102

Training and workshops represent the other facet of the non-formal education process. Short duration intensive training programmes on various issues pertinent to the lives of these communities have been organised, to impart new skills, to improve existing skills as well as to generate community awareness and confidence. Training to promote rural and indigenous industries also received emphasis.

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subjects	People	
	Men	Women
Agriculture	48	—
Horticulture and Social Forestry	—	45
Animal Husbandry	—	117
Tailoring	—	4
Soap and Detergent Making	11	—
Traditional Birth Attendants	—	12
Community Health	17	—
Women and Development	—	28

For all round economic progress, promotion and development of indigenous village industries as alternate sources of employment and income generation is imperative. Families and groups were assisted to undertake new subsidiary occupations. Women have been the main focus of attention in these activities. Women have been imparted training in various skills so that they can supplement the family income. These schemes for women have helped in their induction, active involvement and participation in the development process.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Type	Men	Women
Goat Rearing	—	12
Paddy Processing	52	14
Weaving	2	—
Bidi Rolling	16	2
Paper Packet Making	1	—
Mat making	3	—
Soap and Detergent making	1	—
Puffed Rice making	2	—
Petty Trades	39	8
Rickshaw Van	25	—

Inadequate and almost non-exist tent primary education facilities have remained a problem. Children who cannot avail of the formal education facilities due to socio-economic pressures are imparted education through the NFE Centres. Parents are also constantly encouraged to send their children to schools and the NFE centres. Also, LWS extended assistance to build and renovate a number of primary schools in the surrounding are as in order to promote a healthy learning atmosphere for the children. Community centres have been constructed to facilitate the non-formal education process. These centres have been constructed on land donated by villagers, with voluntary labour from people.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Nos.	People Benefitted
Primary School Buildings	5	1000
Community Centres	4	2400

Preventive and promotive aspects of health care have been stressed upon through health education programme to spread health awareness among the people. Areas of emphasis have

Being a daltaic region, in Kultali there is an immense possibility for employment generation in fisheries and related activities.

been immunization of children under six, pre-natal and post-natal care, family planning and prevention of easily preventable communicable diseases. Communities have participated with great enthusiasm in health activities. Mothers from far flung villages travel great distances, with children, to avail of various health facilities. Participation by the trained Traditional Birth Attendants in community health activities has improved the quality of health care available to expectant mothers. Eligible couples are increasingly volunteering to adopt family planning measures.

People's participation, particularly women's involvement in health education activities, is most encouraging. Further, the selection and training of local health volunteers is also underway to help the communities to plan and implement their own health care programmes.

Malnutrition among the children under six, especially the female child, is a severe problem in the area. In order to combat this, mothers have been taught about the various aspects of child care and to look for remedies in low cost local resources. Kitchen gardening has been encouraged, especially among the women, as vegetables can supplement the nutritional intake of the families, specially the children. Preliminary surveys have also been conducted and efforts are underway to rehabilitate disabled persons.

Incidence of water-borne disease is high, as there is a scarcity of safe drinking water. Several tubewells have been sunk and

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subjects	Staff	
	Men	Women
Child Health Care	2	2
Development Communication	8	2
Documentation and Information Flow	2	2

several others were renovated to provide safe drinking water.

The communication system in the area is extremely poor, relying on mud roads and primitive modes of river transport. To facilitate communication, 4kms, of brick paved, fair weather roads have been constructed. The people participated in the construction by contributing voluntary labour.

The emphasis has been towards strengthening the participatory

DRINKING WATER AND COMMUNICATION

Activities	Units	People
Tubewell Sinking	8 nos.	1300
Road Construction	4 kms.	5000

approach wherein people will assume responsibility for their own development with LWS and other resource agencies as partners in progress. People have, over the years, increased efforts to tap resources from various Government agencies and NGO's operating in the area. As a result, involvement of the government at the Block and panchayat levels and other departments such as forest department, has increased. These agencies, rural

FORESTRY

Activity	Saplings Distributed	Families Benefitted
Social Forestry	4167	826
Horticulture	1354	272

banks and NGO's have provided material, financial, man power and technical resources support to the communities. Their co-operation and collaboration is directly helpful in elevating the standards of living, in both social and economic terms, of the underprivileged.

BIRBHUM PROJECTS

Birbhum Project, in its second year of operations, pursued with greater zeal, the low-key approach based on education, training, mobilisation of local resources and collective action. Over the year, mobilisation of community resources and the involvement of local development bodies including Government agencies in various activities gathered considerable momentum. Concerted efforts by the Project team, the community and local resource bodies have made the Project's principles and concepts clearer and more meaningful.

Since inception, LWS' role has been mainly that of a motivator and facilitator in the development process of the people. Making the people aware through formal and informal meetings and discussions continued to be among the major tasks, during the year. As facilitators, the Project has succeeded in building stable linkages between the people and local resource centres.

Continuous dialogues and discussions on various subjects pertaining to the development of the area has evoked positive response from the people. The Project team attempted to assist the people to view their problems in its totality and initiate necessary collective action to overcome these problems. Collective community based action, received preference over isolated individual efforts. As a result, issues which received very little thought or attention in the past, began to be viewed in a new light.

For instance, the community at large had often expressed the need for creation of irrigation facilities. At every opportunity the Project helped people analyse the problem and explained the implications which finally enabled the people to view the problem in its proper perspective, particularly in context of the sharp decline in rain-fall in the region and the futility of adhoc measures.

As a result, the communities' initial plans to construct a couple of irrigation infrastructure has been kept in abeyance, in view of the need for a more holistic approach which will bring more lasting and long-term benefits. From mere creation of irrigation infrastructure for individual benefit, attention shifted to tree planting and social forestry as long-term solutions for the water crisis. In collaboration with the Government Forest Department, ten hamlets were taken up under social forestry schemes. Under a special programme, the forest department made available about 9000 seedlings covering three acres, benefitting 166 people, with the definite assurance that future care and maintenance would rest on the community. Trees have been selected keeping in mind, the food, fuel and fodder requirements of the communities.

Forestry programmes are of special significance in an area where large scale deforestation has endangered both the ecology and economy. The undulating nature of the terrain bereft of vegetation has accelerated erosion and degraded large tracts of land. Over the years high lands have lost the valuable top soil cover and have become almost unfit for cultivation. Yet, the small and marginal farmers who have no option, have persisted in cultivating such holdings.

As the farmers' attempts have been restricted to cultivation of paddy which is not suited in the given conditions, their attempts have invariably resulted in poor yields. Off late the situation has resulted in large tracts of such highlands being abandoned.

Not willing to accept such a situation, the project together with the people made efforts to find alternate uses of such land. These efforts culminated in forestry programmes and introduction of new cropping technology suited to the conditions.

Mobilising Government resources available for the area, the Project succeeded in motivating people to organise and undertake demonstration of new crops using appropriate practices on hitherto barren lands.

The Government Agriculture Extension Office conducted 5 trainings, covering over 100 farmers and followed up with inputs in the form of seeds and fertilisers as well as regular visits to monitor the progress.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITH GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

A. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

Activities	Acreage	Farmers Benefitted
Crop Demonstration	18	75
Mustard Cultivation	12	65
Social Forestry	3	166

B. HEALTH

Activity	Children Benefitted
Immunization	14

18 acres were thus covered with crops such as highland paddy, followed with wheat, mustard, potato and groundnut on 12 acres under the demonstration programme.

Taking a cue from the successful experience in agriculture, the Government Veterinary Department initiated training programmes in animal husbandry. Animal husbandry schemes have been encouraged for their inherent economic, social and health benefits and also because of its intrinsic relationship to agriculture. For cultivation of high lands which are normally degraded land, much more than chemical fertilisers are required. To improve fertility of such soil, organic manure and compost are essential. Organised animal husbandry schemes will, in a big way, fulfil such needs. Moreover, with new areas coming under the social forestry schemes, fodder will be more easily available. For immediate economic benefits, back yard poultry has been encouraged. Cattle and goat rearing will be gradually introduced together with the growth of social forestry. At present, fodder presents a major problem in the absence of grazing lands and forest cover.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITH COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT RESOURCES.

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subjects	Participants	
	Men	Women
Village Youth and Non-Formal Education	15	6
Agriculture	109	—
Kitchen Garden	6	27
Smokeless Oven	—	3
Animal Husbandry	109	—
Family Planning	25	15

The training programmes have been designed to help people to develop skills related to proper management of cattle and poultry. Communities have also been helped to identify existing Government sponsored schemes for obtaining material and technical support.

The Project team, with the help of local development bodies and Government agencies, motivated the concerned communities to under take repairs of drinking water wells and schools. A most encouraging feature has been the major contribution from the people, Government and local agencies towards these schemes. An outcome of continuous dialogue has been the inclusion of several projects such as the construction of a three km. road with a culvert and repair of two free primary schools in the panchayat's and Government's plans for the area.

It has been accepted that agriculture alone cannot sustain the population and that alternate sources of employment need to be created. As in other spheres of activities, it has been the project's efforts to encourage community based schemes for addressing the problems of unemployment. Revival of traditional supportive systems like village grain banks, together with new group schemes, have been proposed. These schemes are envisaged to increase the spirit of co-operation, mutual concern and support while utilising locally available resources for the greater benefit of a larger number of people.

Improved methods of agriculture, provision of drinking water, training for undertaking income generating schemes, creation of community assets and banks and social forestry are among the various tangible activities perceived and implemented. Education has been a vital component invisibly woven into the fabric of each activity. Enlightening and equipping the community to find possible solutions to their problems, has been the pivot around which all activities have revolved.

Lack of education has often been expressed by the people as a primary reason for their backwardness. Taking the people through a process of involved analysis by way of dialogues and discussions, has enabled them to reflect on the existing problems and identify solutions collectively. Attempting to fulfil the education needs, five non-formal centres have been organised. These centres are wholly supported by community efforts. Procurement of teaching aids and payment of teachers honorarium is done through voluntary contributions. Sitting down to study every evening after the days' chores are completed, has been considered a reprieve from the monotonous existence. Orientation courses for non-formal education teachers were conducted when the Education Extension Officers from the Block Office participated to further enlighten the teachers regarding Government NFE programs. Government agencies have offered total support to the communities education efforts.

Reasoning that education did not begin and cease with the construction of schools, the community has initiated steps for taking an active lead in planning and monitoring children's education. Ensuring regularity in attendance by the students as well as the teachers has been a major feature of the communities' monitoring activities.

As the hub from which all activities emanate, education has contributed sizeably to health awareness in the area. Informal dialogues with the community, especially the womenfolk, on various health related issues, has triggered a sense of urgency among the people to improve the health status of the community. As a first step towards addressing the issues of health, liaison with the Government health

functionaries has been increased. As a result, there is a marked improvement in peoples acceptance of the services provided by these functionaries.

The Project's emphasis on preventive and promotive health care has motivated mothers to take their children to the Primary Health Centre at the Block Headquarters for immunisation.

ACTIVITIES WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Type	Nos.	People benefitted
NFE Centres	5	138
Repair of NFE Centre	1	—
Soak Pits	2	20

Strengthening the health services through training on community health has been a need voiced by the community. One such training on family planning was organised with Government resources for forty men and women from four villages, as an immediate response. Many more informal meetings and discussions have ushered in positive changes in the thinking process of the people. The community has understood the need to change certain traditional practices to improve general hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Communities took the initiative to construct two soak pits, to prevent stagnation of water in the vicinity of drinking waterwells. Soak pits were completed entirely with voluntary community contributions. Simultaneously, the youth took a leading role to organise "Gram Safai" or Village Cleanliness Days.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITH COMMUNITY, GOVERNMENT AND LWS RESOURCES

Type	Nos.	People/ Family benefitted
Repair of Drinking Water Well	1	15
Repair of Primary School Building (In progress)	1	150

Every fifteenth day, village youth gather together to clean village roads and drains and burn and dispose off garbage.

In retrospect, the progress made by the Project over the past two years shows the tremendous potential offered by the new approach for the future. Despite the inherent difficulties faced at various stages of implementation, Birbhum project, among the most recent of LWS India projects, has come a long way towards achieving its goals of implementing community based development schemes with community and local resources.

TRAINING FOR LWS PROJECT PERSONNEL

Subject	Staff Trained
Horticulture	1
Development Communication	4
Micro Watershed Management	2
Women and Development	2
Plant Protection	2

Playing the role of educators and facilitators, the project staff continue in their efforts to instil confidence and self respect in the people. If the positive response, evoked so far, is an efficient yard stick for measuring success, the Birbhum project has built much, where it matters most-in the minds and hearts of the assisted communities.

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION UNIT

The Development Communication Unit (DCU) plays a key role in building up the capabilities of the staff as well as the assisted population to enable them to shoulder their responsibilities in the process of development. Adopting a multimedia approach and giving due importance to education and training, DCU prepared a year long action plan for '88 in consultation with the field projects. Consultation and interaction with field personnel and user groups' representatives received considerable importance. This enabled DCU to understand the specific problems and needs of each field project and user communities. DCU together with the field personnel attempted to fulfil these needs through Training, Workshops and Seminars (TWS), Non-Formal Education (NFE) and Communication Media, both traditional as well as modern.

Training of LWS personnel, user groups and their representatives received maximum emphasis. Training is viewed as instrumental for increasing awareness and for development of skills and capabilities of the staff and people. Training programmes were organised by the Projects as well as by DCU. While most were held in the project areas, some were held in external training institutions where staff and people were sponsored to attend.

In order to highlight the importance of communication for development, a series of workshops on 'Development Communication' were conducted in all the project areas for the staff. These workshops helped to clarify the concepts of development communication, to arrive at a common consensus on the subject, keeping in view the LWS perspective of development. It has also been decided that in the coming years workshops of a similar nature would be organised continuously, to clarify and update the concepts of communication and its effective application in the process of development.

Training people in the effective use of communication tools has received high priority. Training on low-cost, easy to use communication media such as puppetry and other traditional media were organised in Project WHAT and Murshidabad for NFE teachers and other village youth leaders. The youth who underwent training were assisted to set up performing groups. These trained groups perform regular shows for disseminating information on development issues.

During the year special efforts were made to strengthen the non-formal education process. It has been recognised that NFE should be strengthened in such a way that it becomes the best medium for all development activities. Workshops on a new perspective plan for strengthening NFE were organised for the staff members as well as the teachers and village organisation representatives where the necessity for involvement of more and more people in NFE was re-emphasised. Resource personnel like agriculturists, health workers and others visit and participate in the discussions held in NFE centres.

TRAINING

A. PEOPLE

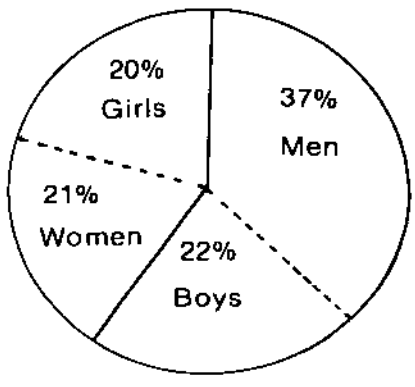
Subject	Nos. Arranged	Participants
Puppetry	2	43

B. STAFF

Subject	Nos. Arranged	Participants
Micro watershed Management	2	14
Bore Well Handpump Technology	1	5
Community Theatre	1	1
Women and Education	1	1
Puppetry	2	4

Possibilities have been explored to mobilise Government resources for NFE centres and programme. This is vital for continuing the centres after LWS withdrawal.

Non-Formal Education :

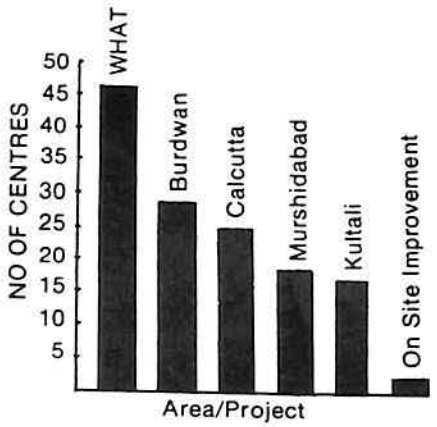


Sex and age-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 2336

TRAINING Workshops and Seminars .... are organised to develop the skills, managerial capabilities, knowledge and attitude of the project personnel and user communities.

During' 88, a process was initiated to redesign the existing syllabus for NFE. The new syllabus stresses on continuous follow-up by LWS resources personnel and village leaders. Separate syllabus for the 9-14 age group and for the 15 and above age group are being designed. In addition, an evaluation of the ongoing NFE programme was proposed and work relating to it is in progress.

Projectwise breakup of NFE centres



Total centres : 187.

With the increased participation of women in the NFE, DCU produced two booklets on 'Kitchen Gardening' and 'Social Forestry' as follow-up material for NFE. Posters on Social Forestry and a set of flash cards on 'Water and Sanitation' were also produced. Books, charts and other education and training materials were procured from different sources. 'AALO' (Light Of Knowledge), a publication for the neo-literates was published quarterly. The magazine is used as a forum to share information and to communicate development messages to the assisted communities. A section of this magazine is now devoted to women and their case studies and the contributions to this section have been substantial. Response on the part of the neo-literates in regard to publication of articles in 'AALO' was overwhelming.

The Supportive Media Team (SMT), which specialises in traditional media for communication, extended its expertise for the effective functioning of NFE and for conducting TWS. The SMT conducted puppetry training among selected youth from Project WHAT and Murshidabad. Besides providing puppet sets to the trainees they were also trained in puppet making. The SMT also organised puppet shows and role plays during TWS and on other occasions.

The SMT produced slide programmes on the Burdwan Project and actively collaborated with Community Health Services in preparing a slide programme on health issues. A slide programme on project WHAT is being prepared. During Lutheran World Federation/ World Service Commission Meeting, held for the first time in India at Madras, SMT participated in an exhibition with material and man power.

Like in other years, the Inter-Project Drama Competition was sucessfully held this year also. More than 45 teams in two language categories (Bengali and Santhali) participated in the preliminary rounds held in the project areas. Four teams from each language group participated in the finals held in Calcutta. The teams from Kultali and Burdwan emerged the winners in the Bengali and Santhali categories respectively.

The Information Bank initiated in '87 with the purpose of collecting and disseminating development information was further enriched with inputs like books, journals, paper clippings and photographs and internal Newsletter.

Despite technical contraints, the video team of DCU has produced three video programmes and have completed filming of four more. Beside shooting, editing and dubbing the team made about 300 copies of video programmes either produced by the team themselves or produced by other agencies for distribution in the various project areas.

In '88 DCU, co-operated and collaborated with several organisations, both government and non-government, such as UELCI, Ramkrishna Mission, Ecumenical Christian Centre, UNICEF, CAPART, etc., to produce and procure audio visual aids as well as in the sphere of organising training programmes.

WORKSHOPS

A. PEOPLE

Name	Nos. Arranged	Participants
NFE Orientation	3	62

B. STAFF

Name	Nos. Arranged	Participants
Development Communication	5	93
National Conference on Women's Studies	1	3
Health and Superstition	1	7
Rural Women's Camp	3	17
NFE Orientation		

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES .... lay stress on preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Community Health Services continues to be an important component of the development activities undertaken by LWS India among the under-privileged communities-in the rural and urban areas. Poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, superstition, pressure of unbalanced population growth, poor civic amenities and inadequate basic health care facilities all mingle together to produce widespread malnutrition, high mortality and morbidity rates. The Community Health Services, guided by the WHO policy of Primary Health Care based on a preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative approach, aim to develop a community oriented primary health care system, planned as well as managed by the communities.

Within the assisted communities, mothers and children constitute the majority. They are possibly the most deprived groups, making them highly vulnerable to disease, disability and death. The care of children under 6 years of age has received priority. This includes management of malnutrition, encouraging the use of colostrum and breast feeding, monitoring of growth, instilling proper weaning practices, immunization and promotion of home made Salt-Sugar Rehydration Solution for management of diarrhoea. Maternal care includes early ante-natal care, assistance during the natal period through the trained Traditional Birth Attendants, provision of proper post-natal care and the use of scientific methods for birth control and birth spacing.

The other facets of health care services are control of communicable diseases through hygiene and sanitation education, cure of common ailments and utilization of referral services. Availability of safe drinking water has increased over the years, but the impact of this on the incidence of water-borne diseases is reduced on account of incorrect practices of collecting, storing and using water. Therefore the need to educate people regarding hygienic methods of collecting, storing and using water has become all the more urgent, particularly in rural areas.

Health education process receives high priority and is carried out through frequent family meetings, group meetings and occasional mass meetings as well as training programmes. Several health training and orientation programmes were conducted by the central Community Health Services Department for opinion leaders of the community such as panchyat members, teachers, representatives from women's organisations and youth groups. These short orientation courses aim to increase peoples' acceptance of the concept of community health, as well as to increase their awareness on health problems and needs of the community. Majority of the participants have been youth and women, mostly within the age group of 20-30 years.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Activities	Programme Area						
	Calcutta	Murshi-dabad	Burdwan	WHAT	Kultali	On-Site	Total
Family Meeting	2735	2966	1122	1781	1345	1014	10963
Group Meeting	551	242	106	301	64	73	1337
Mass Meeting	196	18	10	70	21	25	340

ORIENTATION COURSE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH FOR TARGET GROUPS

Programme Area	Participants	
	Men	Women
Murshidabad	13	4
Kultali	6	11
WHAT	17	2
Burdwan	15	4
On Site Improvement	—	22
Calcutta	21	42

Most rural mothers and sometimes even urban mothers seek the services of Traditional Birth Attendants or DAI'S to assist in child birth. Their methods are mostly unscientific, leading to increased maternal and child mortality and morbidity. The process of training TBA's, started in the earlier years, continued to receive priority during the year. These training programmes aim to improve their skills, allay their fears and remove superstitions as well as to link them with the existing organised health care facilities. Traditional Birth Attendants, all illiterate women between 40-50 years of age, from 139 villages, were trained during 1988. More than 58% of these trainees have been practising for over 10 years. After training, the trainees were provided with kits containing simple medical accessories to help them conduct more hygienic deliveries. Involving the Traditional Birth Attendants in the community health activities

have had an immense positive impact on the various public health programmes undertaken in the project areas.

TRAINING FOR TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTS

Programme Area	Participants
	Women
Murshidabad	11
Kultali	12
WHAT	20
Burdwan	9

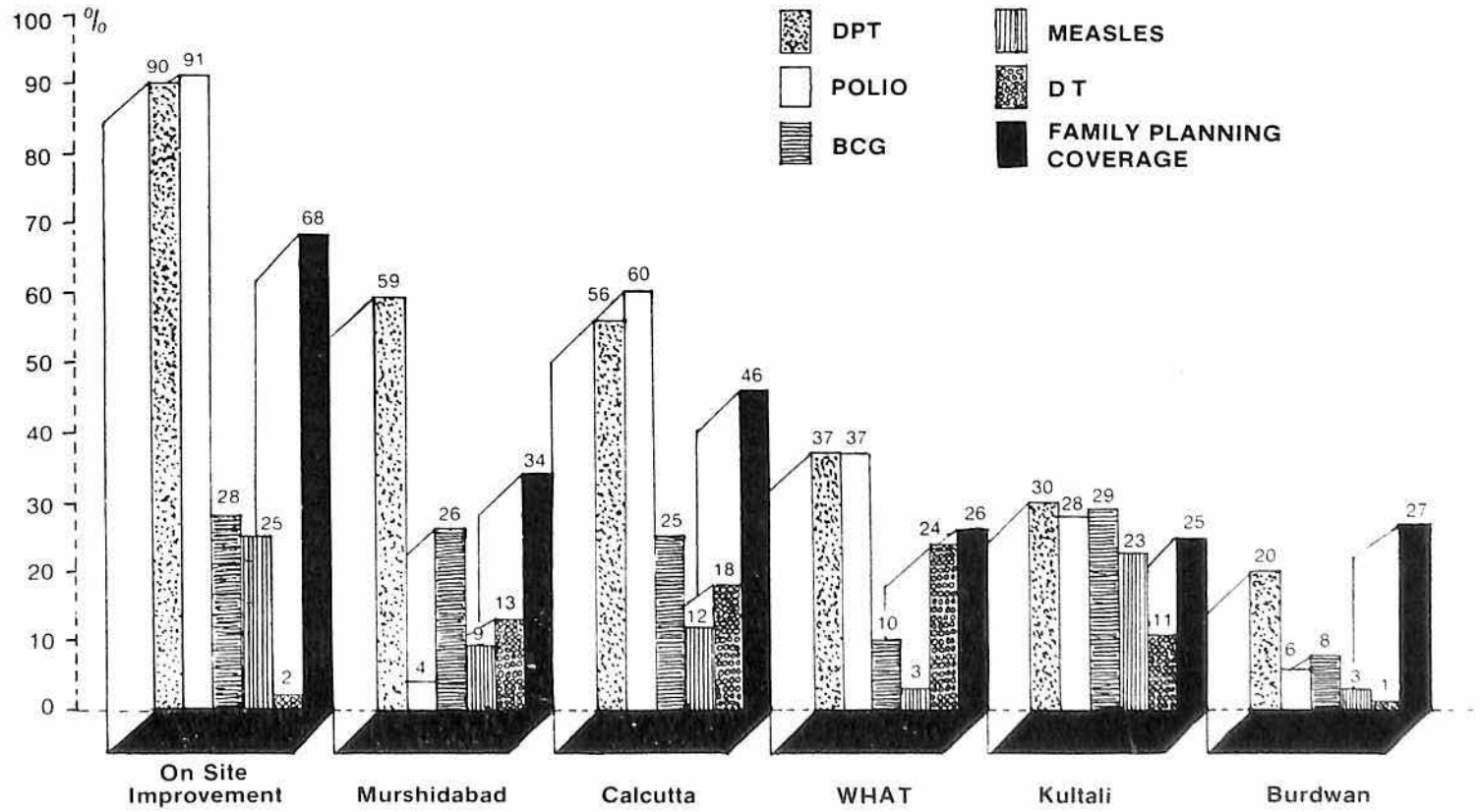
Everyday in India, more than 3000 children die from vaccine-preventable diseases and approximately 250 children are paralysed by poliomyelitis. During '88 LWS India renewed it's commitment to the goal of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) which envisages to immunize all children by the year 1990 against the six killer diseases–diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis. Immunization coverage in LWS India operational areas registered an average increase of 6% in DPT, 3% in Polio, 13% in BCG and 5% in measles over the previous year.

To upgrade the knowledge and skills of the health workers, majority of them women, training courses on 'Child Care' were conducted by the central Community Health Services Department this year. The subjects for training included acute respiratory tract infections, problems of juvenile delinquency and child labour, as well as deficiency diseases such as anaemia, night-blindness and worm infestations.

Enabling the communities to assume responsibilities for implementing community based primary health care services is among the major goals. In order to achieve this goal, representatives of the people, i.e., Community Health Volunteers, are being selected and trained. In Urban Programmes where identification and selection were comparatively easier, 17 women and 3 men volunteers underwent formal training. In the rural programmes where literacy and other socio-cultural hurdles exist, the selection process has been slow. But some communities have completed the process and the selected volunteers have already begun informal on-the-job training.

During the year, a survey was conducted in the projects to ascertain the number of disabled and the nature of their disability. Preliminary reports have identified 217 people with various disabilities. Efforts are being made to provide professional medical and rehabilitative

IMMUNIZATION AND FAMILY PLANNING COVERAGE



Expectant mothers seek the services of Traditional Birth Attendants or DAI's to assist in child birth.

support to the disabled, in collaboration with different agencies. An eye camp was organised in project WHAT where the District Health Officers performed the cataract operations and a local voluntary organisation donated the spectacles while LWS India participated by providing the medicines and care.

The Central Community Health Services Department also assisted the Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit to organise nutrition and emergency public health programmes in 3 blocks of Kalahandi District in Orissa.

TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

Programme Area	Participants	
	Men	Women
On Site Improvement	1	2
Calcutta	2	11
Other NGO'S	–	4

Audio-visual aids such as posters, flip-charts, flash cards, audio and video cassettes play an important part in the health education activities. While most of the audio-visual materials was procured from Government and voluntary organisations, some colourful posters in local languages were designed and distributed with internal resources.

TRAINING FOR HEALTH STAFF

Programme Area	Participants	
	Men	Women
Murshidabad	—	4
Kultali	1	2
WHAT	4	6
Burdwan	–	4
On Site Improvement	1	2
Calcutta	4	5
Central Health Services	3	–

LWS India collaborated with a local voluntary organisation (Bangiya Unnayan Parishad) and the local Government Health Department to organise three mass immunization camps in South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal. LWS also participated in the training programme organised jointly by the Family Planning Association of India and University of Jadavpur by arranging field visits for the students in the project areas. Apart from this, financial and technical support have been extended to local voluntary organisations working in the sphere of community health.

LWS India participated in a two-day workshop on 'Rational Drug Therapy' organised by the West Bengal Voluntary Health Association. Close collaboration is maintained with 'Child in Need Institute,' Voluntary Health Association of India, UNICEF and other voluntary organisations in fields such as training and procurement of health education materials. The Central and State Government Health Agencies continue to provide LWS India health projects with regular supplies of vaccines, nutritional supplements and contraceptive aids. Voluntary and Government Agencies also contributed by sending resource personnel for conducting some of the the training programmes.

EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION

Devastating earthquakes, recurring floods, cyclones and droughts in different parts of the country made 1988 a year of hectic activity for the Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit (E & R Unit) of LWS. During the year, E & R Unit undertook relief and rehabilitation activities in the earthquake affected areas of Bihar, the flood affected areas of West Bengal and Orissa and the cyclone hit areas of West Bengal. Relief and rehabilitation activities in the drought affected areas of Orissa also continued.

In August '88, northern parts of Bihar experienced the worst earthquake in fifty-four years. LWS and UELCI submitted a joint proposal to the Government to undertake relief programme in Madhubani district, one of the most severely affected areas. In consultation with the district authorities, LWS has initiated a rural house reconstruction programme under which two-room brick houses are being built with the active participation of the affected families.

While rehabilitation programme was underway among the flood victims of '87 in the northern parts of West Bengal, the area again suffered from the onslaught of a severe flood in '88. LWS undertook emergency and relief operations in West Dinajpur, one of the worst hit areas. Relief activities included distribution of polythene sheets, clothing and dry rations. Drinking water sources were also developed by sinking several tubewells. Approximately 14,000 people benefitted daily from the 44 nutrition centres, which operated for 3 months. Further, a housing programme has been initiated in West Dinajpur and adjoining Malda district which will benefit 2000 flood affected families. LWS also helped to mitigate the severe drinking water problem in the flood hit district of Balasore in Orissa by sinking 125 shallow tubewells.

The southern parts of West Bengal were hit by a severe cyclonic storm in September '88, killing hundreds of people and rendering more than two million homeless. On request from the Government of West Bengal, LWS initiated emergency relief operations in the district of South 24 Parganas. A nutrition programme was taken up benefitting 15000 people daily. Polythene sheets were distributed to provide temporary shelter to 2600 homeless families. At the request of local authorities, plans are also underway to reconstruct and renovate a number of primary schools in such a way that they may serve as shelters in times of flood and cyclones.

Severe drought conditions continue to prevail in the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput in Orissa. The coastal district of Balasore was also hit by drought in '88. LWS continued the labour intensive 'food for work' programmes in Kalahandi and Koraput and have initiated a similar programme in Balasore. These projects, mostly all minor irrigation projects, will help reduce the impact of drought on these rural agricultural communities and contribute to the economic development of the areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

In 1988, an amount of U.S. $2,545,241 was spent towards the B-budget, that is, the budget excluding administrative expenditures. This B-budget had an Assured Amount of U.S. $2,790,973 which means that the expenditures covered more than 90% of the B-budget.

Stores management was improved by setting up a six monthly review system for articles that are not used regularly. Frequent field visits were made both by the staff of the finance department and our Auditors, M/s. Price Waterhouse, to strengthen the accounting and material management capabilities of the project personnel. The finance department also strengthened its monthly contacts with all projects in order to assure timely reporting.

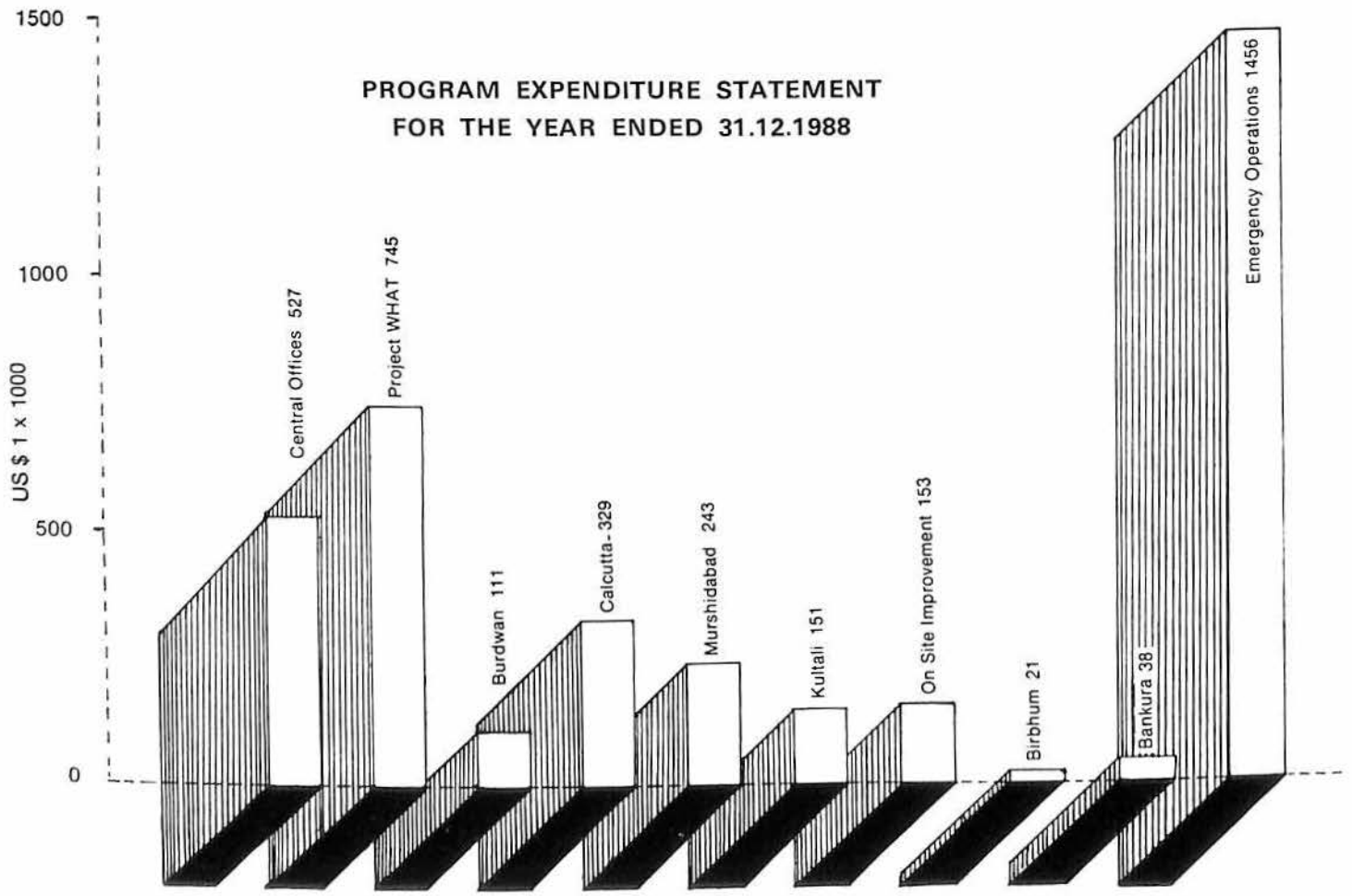
M/s. Price Waterhouse proved once again to be of very valuable assistance, especially for matters relating to reporting to the Government of India and various donor agencies.

Finance and Accounts sections of various Project Offices, in their turn, made efforts to transfer simple accounting knowledge to the village committees, so that the committee members could attain the skill to render proper accounting to the community, relating to the generation and utilisation of village funds.

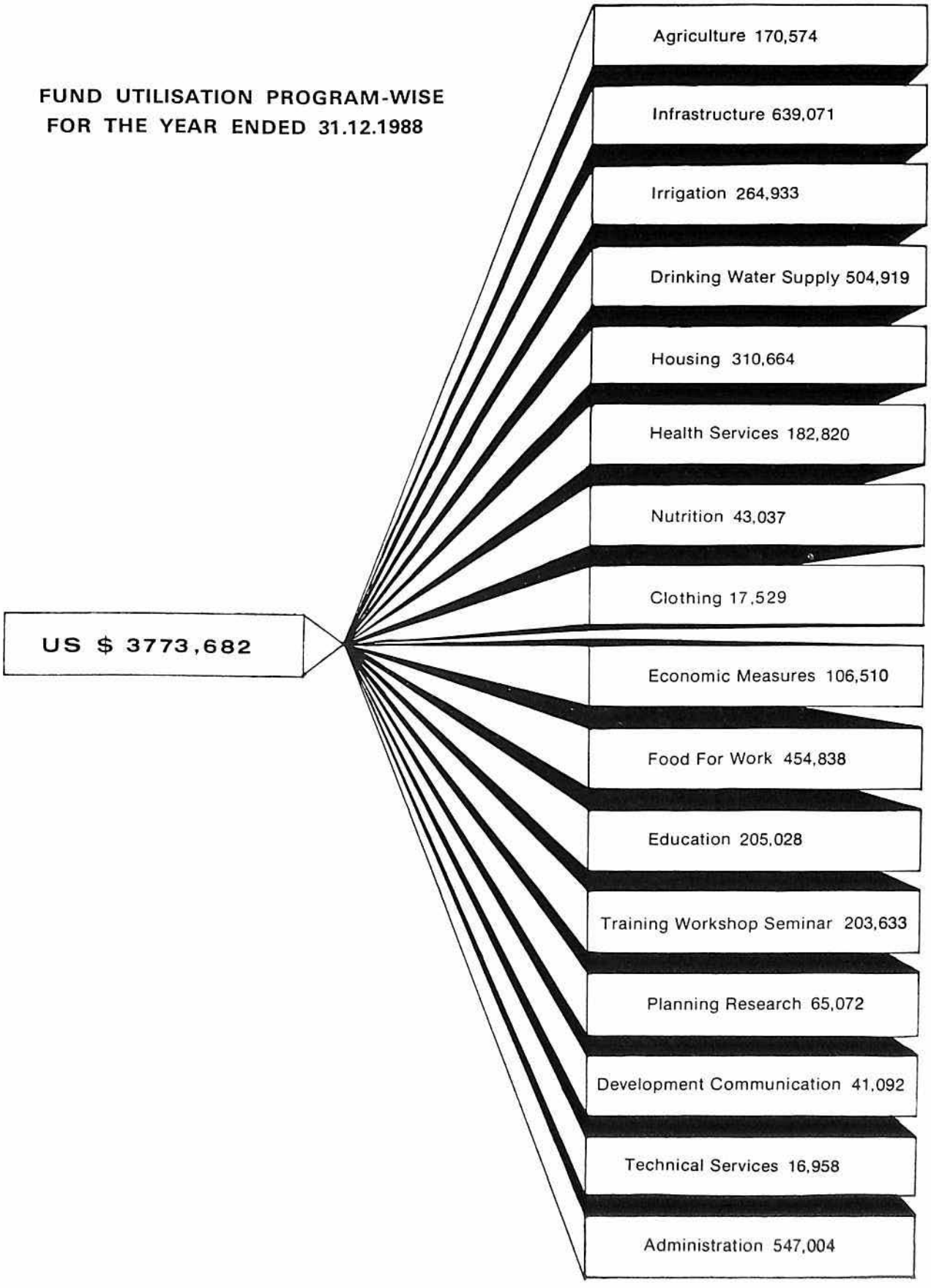
Total Resources Administered

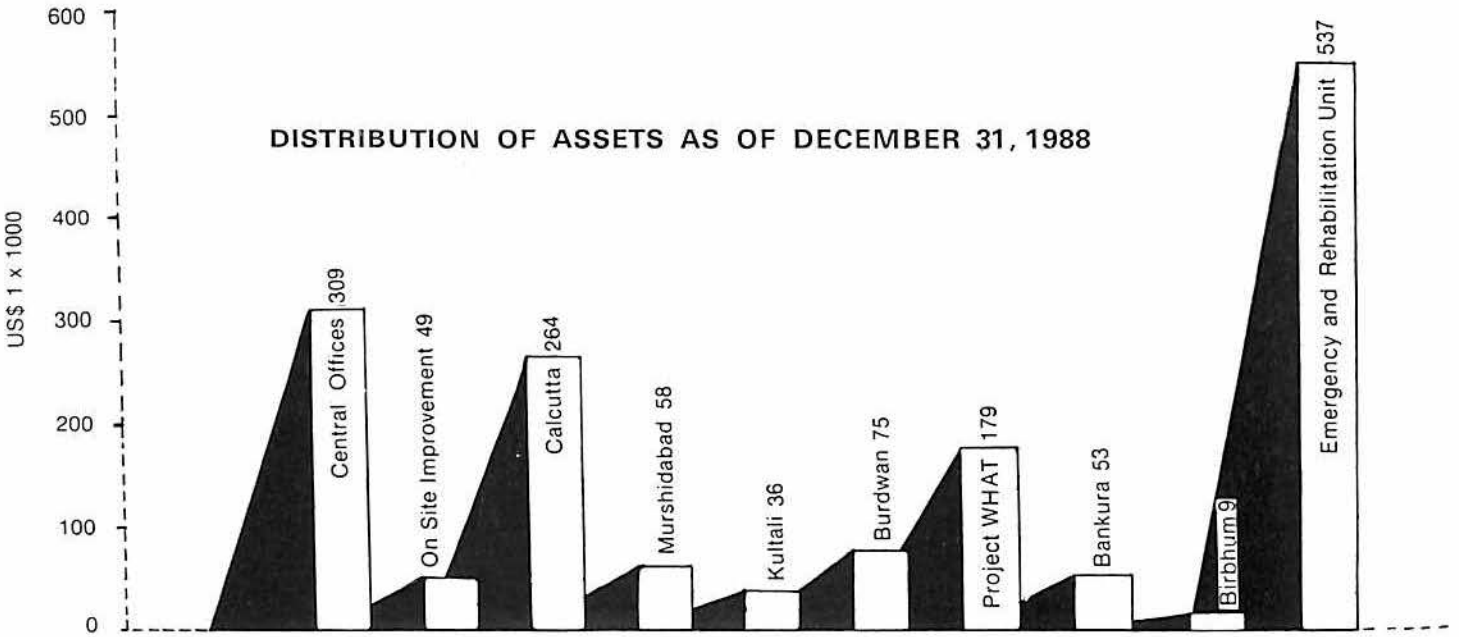
	Rs.	US $
LWF/WS India Programme Funds	37,201,881.00	2,780,763.00
Non-Budgetary Funds (E E C)	1,153,245.00	91,165.00
Local Government	2,542,180.00	189,342.00
Other Sources	1,162,608.00	86,568.00
Donated Commodities	2,554,783.00	180,782.00
Emergency Operation	11,256,144.00	864,089.00
Total	55,870,841.00	4,192,709.00

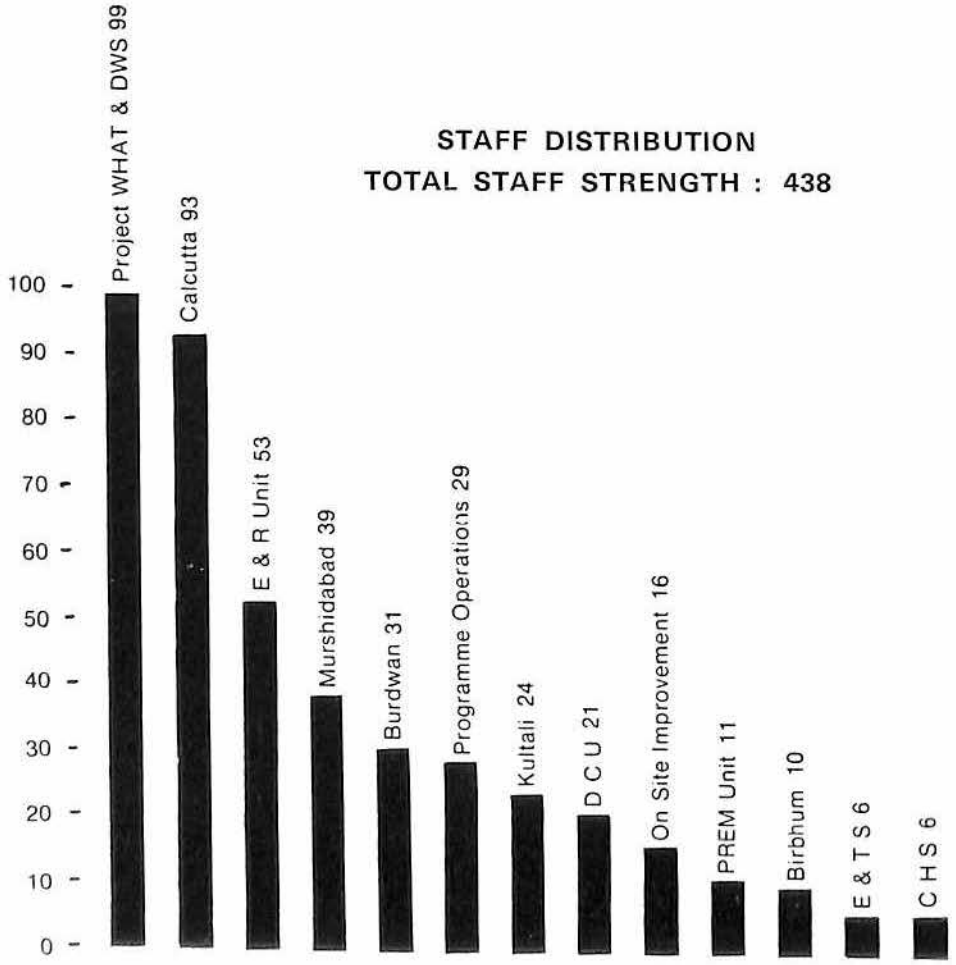
Note: Details of resources administered for 1988 Emergency Operations amounting to Rs. 21,720,767.00 or US $ 1,628,939.00 are shown in the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit's Annual Report.



FUND UTILISATION PROGRAM-WISE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1988




DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1988
US$ 1 x 1000
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Central Offices 309
On Site Improvement 49
Calcutta 264
Murshidabad 58
Kultali 36
Burdwan 75
Project WHAT 179
Bankura 53
Birbhum 9
Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit 537


STAFF DISTRIBUTION
TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH : 438
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Project WHAT & DWS 99
Calcutta 93
E & R Unit 53
Murshidabad 39
Burdwan 31
Programme Operations 29
Kultali 24
D C U 21
On Site Improvement 16
PREM Unit 11
Birbhum 10
E & T S 6
C H S 6

THE EXECUTIVE

Central Office

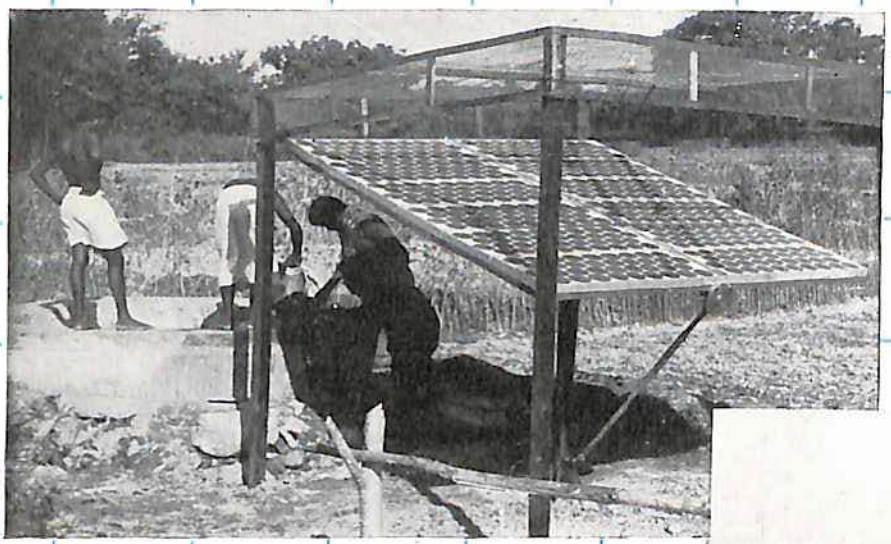
Director	— Erling Nielsen
Deputy Director	— G. S. Banerjee
Programme Secretary	— Neville Pradhan
Finance Adviser	— C. Minderhoud
Chief Accountant	— T. Mukherjee
Emergency Officer	— P. C. Joseph
Special Projects	— D. Roychoudhury

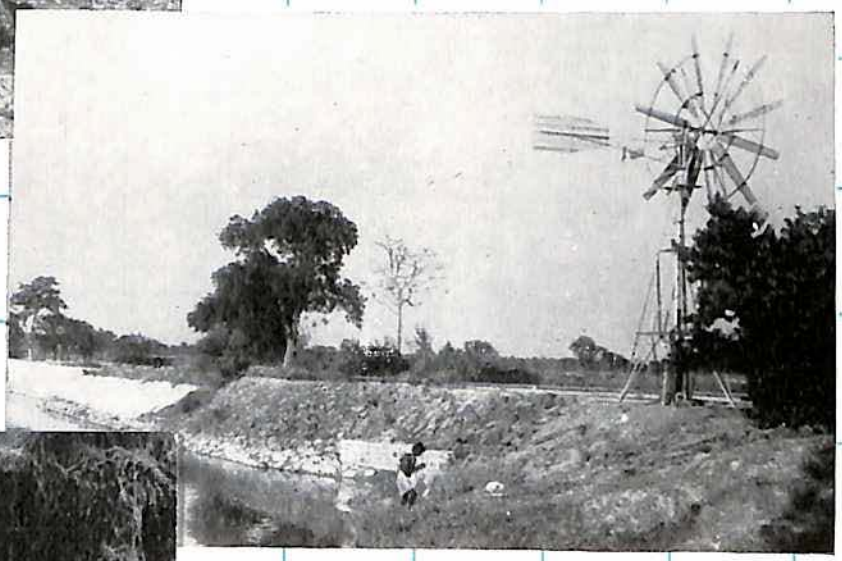
Sectoral Offices

Development Communication	— B. B. Choudhuri, *Programme Coordinator*
Engineering & Technical Services	— T. Chakraborty, *Technical Adviser*
Community Health Services	— R. K. Das, *Programme Coordinator*

Programme Offices

Water, Health & Agriculture Trident (WHAT)	— B. B. Choudhuri, *Programme Coordinator*
Burdwan	— D. K. Kar, *Programme Coordinator*
Calcutta	— G. S. Banerjee, *Programme Coordinator*
On-Site Improvement	— S. K. Palchoudhury, *Programme Coordinator*
Murshidabad	— P. K. Chakraborty, *Programme Coordinator*
Kultali	— D. Roychoudhury, *Programme Coordinator*
Birbhum	— Neville Pradhan, *Programme Coordinator*





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